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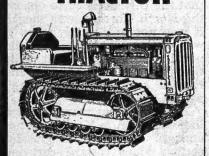
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Me Next



School bound Janet Keane of Legal, Alta., is giving Pat a good-bye kiss while Tippie stands patiently waiting his turn. The picture won \$5 for Mrs. Leonard Blanchette of Vimy, Alta.

THE FARM & RANCH REVIEW

GRAPHIC ARTS BLDG., CALGARY, ALTA.

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Editorials



Albert T. Baker of Nemiscam, Alberta Wheat Pool Director for the Lethbridge district, has been elected vice-chairman of the Pool Board of Directors. He succeeds the late E. H. Keith.

Mr. Baker operates seven sections of land in the Nemiscam district which is on the Lethbridge-Many-

berries line of the C.P.R. He is the oldest son of Perren Baker who was minister of education in the U.F.A. government of Alberta.

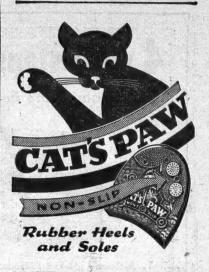
Elected a delegate of the Alberta Wheat Pool in 1941, he was chosen as director of the Lethbridge division in 1945 in succession to Chris Jensen of Magrath.

"I Saw . . . "

One morning when we were milking the cows in the barn, we left three big pails full of milk outside by the barn, to be out of the way. Being finished with the cows, I let them go.

Then returning to get the pails which I left, I saw our four-year-old horse finishing the last pail of milk. Ever after that he liked drinking cow's milk.

Helen Ruddick. Minburn, Alta.



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We try to teach Russia that crime does not pay

SINCE June 25, the United that for more than a week Nations have been fight- after the invasion of South ing to prevent a war with Russia. That, in its essence, is the meaning of the U.N. security council's action in ordering military measures against North Korea after that country's invasion of South Korea. was the reason behind the quick decision of the United States, to be followed by Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, to send armed forces to South Korea. The Communists were to be taught that the United Nations would, and could, fight aggression. The lesson that crime doesn't pay was to be driven home. In this way, Russia would be dissuaded from larger, more dangerous adventures than the one in Korea.

In the early stages, the United Nations only partly proved that they could teach the So-viet Union this lesson. They proved that they were willing to teach the lesson, but were unprepared at first to drive it home. The billions of dollars spent by the democracies on defence since the end of World War II had left them unready to fight the small but determined, highly-trained, Russianequipped North Korean army.

American soldiers sent to the front were reported by Homer Bigert, correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, as soft from the lazy life of the U.S. occupation in Japan. Never having trained with live ammunition - which should be an elementary part of any soldier's training — the infantry could not distinguish between enemy shells and their own, and fled from both. They were quite unprepared for active service.

Great Britain, which had around 5,000,000 men under arms in 1945, found that the few thousand in Malaya and garrisoning Hong Kong were as much as she could commit. Her Pacific fleet was sent to help General McArthur, but they had no other jobs in hand in any case. Canada, which this year is spending at least \$425,-000,000 on defence, found she could only send three destroyers. This no doubt seemed safe and economical enough, for after all it was primarily a land war that was being fought in Korea, while as for the cost of the destroyers, it should not come to a great deal more than if they were engaged in extended manoeuvers.

No Sacrifices

This was the picture at the start. The democracies were going to teach Russia a lesson, but without making sacrifices. Business would be as usual. Yet even the very willingness of the democracies was something. Certainly, it was better than appeasement, and it is no accident

after the invasion of South Korea, the Kremlin had nothing to say about the fighting except that the U.N. decision to oppose the North Koreans was illegal. It was not until later, when it was obvious that the West did not have much to fight with, that the picture changed, and Russia began to talk tough again.

As the West saw that a limited action in Korea was not enough, they began to consider serious steps toward carrying out their original intention, and the only intention that could possibly make sense out of the Korean war. During the second week in July, the fiction that a mere police action was involved was dropped.

The United States talked of mobilization, at least partial if not complete. Trygvie Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations, called for more help, in a general way, from the member states. This put countries like Canada on the spot. Canada had announced it would help the U.N. if aid was requested. Well, here was a request — not from the security council, it is true, but from the secretary-general — but still, it was a request. The buck had been passed right back to Canada, and Prime Minister St. Laurent, still holidaying, called a special meeting of his cabinet only two days after Mr. Lie's statement.

Two Lessons

Two lessons were learned from the first month of Korean fighting. Both are invaluable, and both will have their due weight in helping to bring peace to the world. First, the Russians have been taught that the West is willing to fight, from now on, against aggression wherever it may appear. Therefore, the Kremlin undertakes armed adventures at its peril. Secondly, the democracies have been taught that though the spirit is willing, the flesh is weak. They are willing to fight, but haven't anything to fight with unless, every time a limit-ed action occurs, they partly mobilize their resources. substantially was Canada's position, for example. They now know that until a settlement with Russia is reached, this isn't quite good enough. Both isn't quite good enough. lessons will be well-absorbed in Moscow, London, Washington, and other capitals. If the world retreats from the valley of the shadow into which it has been forced, it will be because in Korea it stared into the face of death. Moscow now knows that the limit to its expansion, without war, has been reached. West knows better what it must do, and sacrifice, to enforce the rule of law in the world.

The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

If we prepare for the worst it may never happen

WHETHER the outbreak of war in Korea is the opening skirmish of another world war will depend on one factor alone. Is Russia now prepared to fight a global war in the open, or is she not? If the answer is yes, then we have reached a climax in world history, a turning point in civilization.

The hard fact is that for Russia, the second World War never ended. A war of defence of Russia became an undeclared war of expansion of Russian domination in Europe. Using different means, Russia "captured" and subjected Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Balkans and eastern Germany with greater ease and more thoroughness than the Germans had done. Then all China fell within control of what can be simply called the Russian system.

There is no need here to examine the fine points of the Marx-Lenin-Trotsky theories of world revolution. The Communization of the world has been the end goal of the Russian system since the October revolution in 1917. It remains so today. It is an objective which the real democratic people of the world are now firmly dedicated to preventing. That has been demonstrated beyond question by the cool and determined reaction of peoples everywhere to the Communist assault on Korea.

But to look at the world through rosecolored glasses today would be just as unwise as it would be to become panicky. It may very well be that the speed with which the free democracies showed their determination to halt aggression in Korea may be a deciding factor in staying Russia's hand. Governments that live by force respect only force. Russia has continually interpreted democratic reasonableness as weakness, just as Hitler did. Quick action in the field in Korea was followed by vigorous action at home to mobilize the resources of the United States. Similar mobilization of our resources must follow in Canada.

Whether war comes or not, we are moving into a war economy. That will mean the diversion of effort to defence needs. It will mean higher taxes and very probably the imposition of restrictions and controls to prevent inflation, to make our scarce supplies available for essential needs. That means tightening the belt in Canada.

But while it will be the fervent hope of veryone that a global war can be prevented, it would be the height of folly not to prepare for the worst. The very act of preparation may prevent the global scourge from descending on mankind. The United States has, for the first time in history, voluntarily taken the leadership on the field of battle against an aggressor against the peace of the world. But for this leadership to succeed in its mission other things are required.

The other members of the United Nations must demonstrate to Russia, with equal force, that Russia stands alone. In short we must all pull our weight. Anything-else would give Russia the impression that the United Nations were not united in spirit and determination; that Russia had only the United States to fight.

The cynical and calculating weighers of risks in the Kremlin might hesitate to attack a world united against them where they

would not hesitate to try a test of strength with the United States alone. That, it seems to us, is the logical next step, to demonstrate to Russia that the free world is determined to stop all aggression, everywhere.

Let us make no mistake about this: Russia holds a tremendous advantage to-day. The Kremlin now can draw on a man-power pool of almost a billion people. The effective strength of the United Nations countries is less than half that number. Russia sits in the centre of a world island, can choose its place of attack where it will be most difficult to meet. It can spar and feint from western Europe to Asia and India. It can call upon the evil deeds of Communist traitors in all the United Nations.

But the real strength of the free democracies will in the end far outweigh such considerations. That is the clear-sighted recognition by all the people, from presidents and premiers to the ordinary citizens, of the issue in the struggle. That issue is the right of mankind to live in peace and freedom, secure in his home, safe on his land from oppression and all the evils of a slave state.

For Canadians it will be vital to keep this fact constantly in mind; the values which Communism seeks to destroy are the ingredients with which we have built one of the highest standards of living the world has ever seen. Our society is a living embodiment of the kind of life that is possible under freedom. To preserve that way of life and that freedom will be worth every sacrifice possible to make. Happily for Canada, we can afford to make great contributions, and still not suffer unduly. There will be difficulties, there will be inequities, there will be unfairness and discrimination. All these are inevitable. But the worst privation the most imaginative Canadian can conjure up will be as nothing compared to what the loss of this struggle would mean.

Let's just remember when things get tough, how singularly fortunate this country is and has been. Let's remember to take stock of our blessings occasionally, and we will maintain a sound sense of values. Let's remember that the lowest standard of living of the poorest off Canadiam will be infinitely superior to anything Communism at its best has been able to provide for its people.

Let's keep the record straight

THE subsidy that has been paid to eastern livestock feeders in the form of free freight from the lakehead has now reached a total of \$140,000,000. We don't complain too strongly about this. But we do wish that when the Government releases figures on this operation it would take the trouble to accurately describe it. Usually the stories start out with reference to freight subsidies on coarse grain shipped from Western Canada. The implication is that these payments somehow accrue to the credit of prairie farmers.

Actually, of course, this system works to the disadvantage of every farmer on the prairies who raises livestock. And they are the farmers who ought to be encouraged. The barley that they feed increases the weight of the livestock they ship. As they pay full freight on the livestock sent to market in eastern Canada, they are paying the full freight on their coarse grains.

That raises their costs of production by the amount of the freight, in comparison to the cost of eastern feeders. Granted this is not too important in these times of high livestock prices. But any serious decline in prices would undoubtedly give the eastern feeders a substantial advantage over the western producers in the struggle for the consumers' dollar. In practice, it will mean that western cattle will have to be sold at a price set by the eastern supply, on which no feed freight was paid.

There is an ideal solution to the problem, of course. Unfortunately it is one that prairie farmers have shown no inclination to adopt. That is to stop shipping barley and oats as grain and ship them in the form of finished beef and hogs. Unfortunately, too, the farmers who are feeding cattle and hogs often get caught in a feed squeeze because of this policy. When that has happened two or three times it is only natural for them to take a jaundiced view of expert advice to raise and feed hogs. They can simplify their lives considerably by getting out of hogs and selling coarse grains. we cannot help but wonder if this freefreight policy may have something to do

with the disinclination of prairie farmers to aet into hoas.

Memo for parents and school trustees

ONE of the most encouraging episodes in the recent life of the Farm and Ranch has been the flow of letters from young people. The boys and girls tell us that they not only like our features, but that we are helping them in their school work. In some schools the Farm and Ranch is a prime source of material on current events projects. In still others it has been consulted in connection with farm problems.

We like that, and take pleasure in passing the information along. And to any teachers, parents or trustees who think the Farm and Ranch would be a useful regular visitor to class-rooms we suggest this: Drop us a line, tell us you want the Farm and Ranch for the school and we'll happily send along a complimentary subscription. Or, for our childless readers, why not send your copy of the Farm and Ranch to school when you have finished with it?

Calamitous Red River floods of 1950 emphasize need for control program

By Q. H. MARTINSON From the Manitoba Co-operator

The calamitous Red River Flood of 1950 is now history. Some of the scars, left in its wake, are being erased. Others will remain for years to come. Floods will recur, but they should not be so disastrous as that of 1950. The magnitude and devastation of future floods along the Red and its tributaries cannot be predetermined. One thing is very clear, the pages of history confirm their recurrence. The rampaging flood waters that have receded in the past few weeks, that inundated thousands of homes, over hundreds of thousands of acres, in the United States and Manitoba, have taught the need for control measures. It is not an alarmist statement but a plain statement of fact, to suggest that had the Assiniboine and its tributaries overflowed their banks, Winnipeg would have been largely inundated, and total evacuation would have been necessary.

Too few realize the incalculable devastation that could have occurred, if the Assiniboine and its tributaries had gone on the rampage. It must be realized here and now that a flood of equal proportions to that experienced this year, can occur again in the future. If and when it does occur, and if all the tributaries of the Red River should by any whim of nature exceed flood levels, the calamity that will be experienced at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine in the heart of Greater Winnipeg, will make the 1950 flood insignificant by comparison.

First, in an analysis of the flood situation in the basin of the North American continent, drained by the Red River and its tributaries, must be grasped the immensity of that drainage basin. The Red River, the Assiniboine, and their hundreds of tributaries, drain an area in Minnesta, North Dakota, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, of approximately 116, 300 square miles of territory, of roughly 75,500,000 acres of agricultural and other vegetated acreages. A breakdown of the latter figure places the total acreage drained through these various river and creek channels, at more than 27,000,000 acres in Minnesota and North Dakota, while in Saskatchewan the figure is placed at more than 32,000,000 acres. In Manitoba the total acreage appears to be just under 15,000,000 acres.

The most important of these rivers are shown on the acompanying map, but it must be remembered, that the rivers shown on the map are supplemented by literally hundreds of other small creeks and coulees from which spring run-off waters eventually find their way into the channel of the Red River. While not indicated on the map, most of the rivers that have their source in Minnesota and drain into the Red, begin their course in the lake country of Minnesota. In North Dakota the rivers flowing eastward to the Red, drain the area north of the Missouri River divide. Many of the rivers, creeks and coulees that are tributary to the Assiniboine, chiefly the Souris River, drain through Saskatchewan, North Dakota, and Mani-

During the flood many suggestions for control measures have been forthcoming from layman and expert alike. but unfortunately in too many instances the over-all picture has been ignored or lost sight of. The causes of flood conditions are made up of a number of factors. These are generally well understood and need not be To prophesy that a enumerated. flood of such proportions as that experienced in the Red River Valley this year could not occur again, would be utter folly, but adequate control measures could materially lessen the extent of the flood and resultant dam"I Saw . . . "

I let my baby chicks_ out in the warm sun one day, and in the late afternoon I decided to check up on them. As I neared the brooder house there in a huddle was a bunch of coal black chicks. I soon saw had happened. They had gone into an old sooty stove pipe, and, as they went shuffling around, each one trying to be under the rest for warmth, they had became nicely coated with black. I noticed some more tumbling out of the pipe, so I lifted it a bit and they tumbled out. There were at least twenty-five black chickens to be put into the brooder with the reseventy - five maining who were still yellow. Needless to say, when I went out some time later, I found all my chicks were now a sooty grey.

Mrs. W. D. Middlemiss. Island Hill, Sask.

age, and in some years entirely prevent a flood that might approach that which was experienced in the Greater Winnipeg area in 1948.

The problem of control is an international one, to be undertaken by the International Joint Waterways Commission. Individual or local community or municipal effort is not sufficient. The Red River and most of its tributaries carry heavy silt-laden water. Such sedimentation is deposited along the river beds, with the heaviest deposits occurring as the rushing waters approach the mouths of those particular rivers. The volume of silt carried in the rivers has increased with the expansion of the agricultural areas of the two provinces in Canada, through which the waters flow, and is further aggravated by the destruction of forests, supplemented by the lack of satisfactory conservation measures.

The suggestion of a floodway built east of Greater Winnipeg from St. Norbert to Lockport, would not be effective in alleviating the bottleneck at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers. It would only create a greater bottleneck in the vicinity of Lockport, and a general back-up of all flood waters. many forget or possibly are not acquainted with the fact that the Assiniboine was once navigable from Winnipeg to well beyond Brandon. Today, except during the spring runoff period, it is impossible to traverse that same course by canoe without making portages. It is quite probable that some dredging would be helpful in both the Assiniboine and the Red rivers. Dikes have an important part to play in control measures, particularly on low lying land adjacent to shallow river banks.

Many of the Red tributaries, including small creeks and coulees not shown on the map, could be controlled to some extent by check dams. In some regions both in Canada and in the United States, this would undoubtedly necessitate the sacrifice of certain farm properties to create reservoirs. While this might be considered a loss in agricultural acreage, it would be insignificant when compared with the damage that recurs every flood year.

Again it must be emphasized that the immensity of this task is beyond the means and the abilities of individual communities, municipalities, or counties, to cope with the situation. Collectively, regardless of how well they may establish control measures, the work of municipalities in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and various counties in Minnesota and North Dakota, would present a patch-work program with no over-all systematic planning that would in the final analvsis conflict with one another as well as provincial, state, and international boundary rights.

The responsibility of such a program lies with the International Joint Waterways Commission. It is the duty of that commission, which is made up of Canadian and United States representatives, to see that adequate protective and control measures are undertaken with a minimum of delay. Early this month, in the columns of The Manitoba Cooperator, it was pointed out that the Farmers' Union Herald, of St. Paul, discussing the Red River Flood, emphasized "dams and control work along the Missouri river are already credited with keeping that great river under control for this year. A full scale Missouri Valley Authority would be a flood insurance and land development investment to reap benefits in future generations."

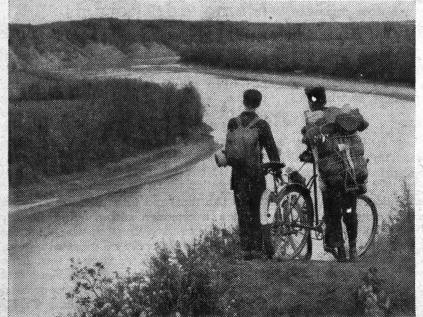
Again we must emphasize that the Missouri River and its tributaries drain an area of this continent that is not unrelated in topography to that drained by the Red River and its tributaries. A Red River Valley Authority deserves serious consideration by everyone within the drainage basin of the Red River and its hundreds of tributaries. Publicity and generous support can make a Red River Valley Authority a reality.

Temperament is temper that is too old to spank.
 —Lord Berners.



"I hit a terrific bump on the way home."

The Adventurers



Bob Cantelon, Box 360, Camrose, Alta., sent us this picture of a couple of youthful campers looking for a place to stop on the banks of the North Saskatchewan.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

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Feed and fodder projects pay dividends in Sask.

A LREADY showing a sub- 815 acres have as yet been stantial return on the taxpayers' investment are the nine dry land feed and fodder projects being developed by the conservation and development branch of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, according to Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollet. Although most of the projects are not showing a large monetary return they all are providing valuable contributions to farmers' knowledge of best methods of handling land not suited to cereal production.

In 1949 the acreage seeded to grass and alfalfa in the projects was 5,263 out of a total of 20,950 acres. Cereal crops sown in the process of preparing the land for the seeding of forage crops totalled 5,880 acres. Value of produce grown on this

seeded to grass and alfalfa. Some work, however, has been done on nearly 2,200 acres.

From the standpoint of monetary returns the Cheal Lake project near Prince Albert is most noteworthy. More than \$16,000 worth of produce has been sold or is being held in storage.

Big Oats Yield Over 1,800 acres of the total of 2,100 were seeded to oats in the spring of 1949. Four hundred acres cut for hay yielded 450 tons. The other 1,445 acres yielded 18,406 bushels of threshed oats. The oat stubble was seeded to alfalfa this spring.

The Lake Four project consists mainly of another lake bottom 12 miles north of Debden, on the line from Prince

Land Like This -



land and sold or held in storage was \$23,400.

The largest project contains 8,800 acres located five miles north of Mortlach. Its soil is largely sandy or sandy loam. Winds have formed dunes, and in late years, large blowouts. Until the Branch took over this land practically no profitable use had been made of it in recent years.

So far 4,620 acres have been tilled in the program to seed down the entire acreage to grass and alfalfa. Produce already harvested while the development work has been in progress is valued at more than \$4,000.

Second in number of acres included in a single project is the 4,220 acres four miles south of Tessier. Included in this acreage are the dry lake bed of Goose Lake and some of the upland area on the east side of the

The sandy soil in this project is particularly suited to the production of deep-rooted fodder crops because of a fairly high water table.

This project has been underway for only 3 years and only

Albert to Big River. Some 530 acres are still under water, but it is planned to cultivate about 1,900 acres around the edges of the lake.

The first work was done in 1949 when 1,645 acres were broken. Although a moldboard breaking plow was used to a limited extent, a one-way did most of the work on this peat

Conditions found in Meath Park project are different from those in any of the others. The Branch has acquired 1,760 acres of land, but plans to bring only some 1,100 acres under cultivation. The remainder, which is heavily wooded, is to be left in forest because of its sandy character.

Some of the land to be cultivated was overrun by fire in 1941, leaving partly burned trees. Most of it, however, can be broken without much clear-About 550 acres were ing. broken last year and was seeded to alfalfa this spring.

This land is administered by the Branch instead of being turned over to private ownership because of its rough, hummocky condition. Bringing it under cultivation would require

ary farmer.

The Wolverine project is just on the edge of the park country, about twenty miles south of Humboldt. Because of the light texture of the soil, ranging from a sandy to a gravelly loam farmers who have settled in this area have seldom prospered.

Two sections (1,280 acres) are included in this reclamation project but only 910 acres are to be cultivated. Three hundred acres of the land worked last year were seeded to a grass mixture in the fall. This spring grain was sown on 560 acres. After the crop is off this fall it is planned to seed the land down to brome-crested wheatalfalfa mixture.

Down in the southwest corner of the province is the Cadillac project, comprising 960 acres. The land is rolling, a light loam and fine sandy loam, extremely subject to wind and water erosion.

too much power for the ordin- oats and will be seeded down to grass this fall.

A section of land two miles east of Perdue is another of the smaller projects. Strip farming is the rule here, too, in getting the soil ready to seed to grass.

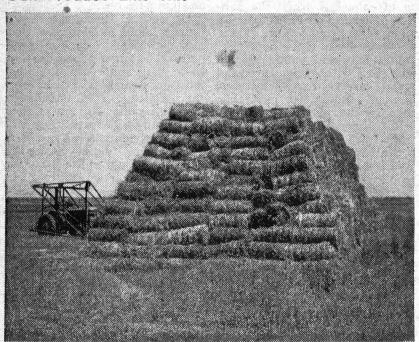
Half the land was seeded to oats last year and the other half summer-fallowed. After After the oats were harvested a brome - crested wheat - alfalfa mixture was sown.

The summerfallow, after producing a crop of oats this sum-mer, will be seeded to the forage crop this fall.

Smallest project of all at present is a half section in the flats near Kisbey, 100 miles southeast of Regina. A fair amount of prairie wool has been grown there in the past. It is thought alfalfa will be a much better paying crop since the water table is very high.

Last year 160 acres were sown directly to alfalfa without ater erosion. seedbed preparation. In addi-Last year 160 acres were tion 63.5 acres were broken and

Can Produce Like This -



seeded to crested wheat grass for seed production and 150 acres to a forage crop seed mixture for hay.

Land one-wayed last year was plowed in strips to avoid soil drifting. This spring this land (410 acres) was seeded to

are being seeded to alfalfa this spring.

Results of these experiments in the various projects will guide the Branch in expanding its operations and in making recommendations to farmers in various areas.

White man plumb loco

WHEN lengthier sermons on W soil conservation are for-gotten, this succinct "Injun" yarn still will be enjoying circulation. A farm journal, the Farmer-Stockman, printed a picture of a deserted farm house and gullied field, offering a \$25 prize for the best 100-word description. Here's the winning entry as quoted, by Outdoor America:

"Picture show white man crazy. Cut down trees. Make big teepee." Plow hill. Water Grass Wind blow soil. wash. gone. gone.

Buck gone. Squaw, too. Papoose gone. No chuck-away. No pigs. No corn. No plow. No hay. No pony.

"Indian no plow land. Keep grass. Buffalo eat grass. In-dian eat buffalo. Hide make teepee. Make mocassin. Indian no make terrace. No build dam . . . All time eat. No hunt job. No hitch hike. No ask relief. No shoot pig. Great Spirit make grass. Indian no waste anything. Indian no work. White man he loco."

—Denver Post.

Grasshoppers seldom lay eggs Door gone. Window in cultivated fields. Look for Whole place gone . . . egg beds along the margins.



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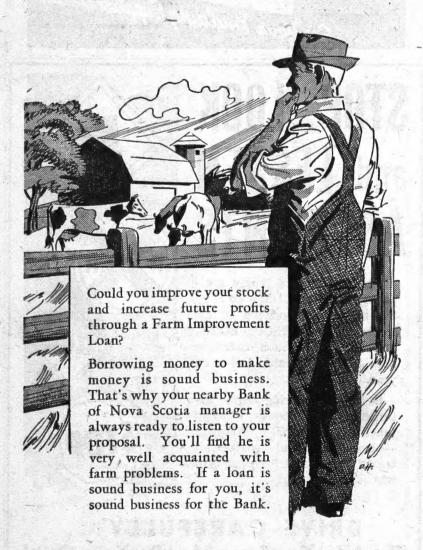
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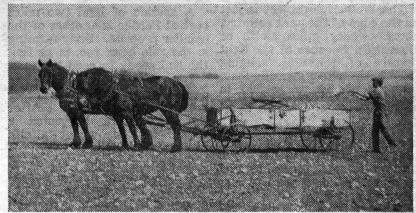
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The Hard Way



W. R. Merryweather, agricultural district supervisor at Indian Head, won \$5 for this action shot of F. Price of Sintaluta clearing stones from his

College-trained farm boys go back to the Montana farms

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

HOW many college-trained farm boys return to the

land after they graduate?

That is one of the questions so often asked when the subject of education is brought up when farm groups meet. There is the desire and the hope that young men and young women will stick with agriculture, and make careers for themselves, happier and more profitable, through the advantages of college training and advanced field

Statistics in Canada show that a large proportion of those who graduate in agriculture, do not return to the farm, but find employment in industries serving agriculture -- farm machinery, feeds and fertilizers, food technology, research and a number of governmental agen-

This subject came to the fore in a recent meeting called by Dr. Blythe Eagles, dean of agriculture, University of B.C., who welcomed Dean S. Pence, vocational agriculture high school instructor from Worden, Montana, who delivered a series of lectures to B.C. teachers in summer school in Vancouver.

Dean (that is his name, not a title) Pence has been for some years endeavoring through agricultural courses to encourage boys and girls to stay on the farm. His opinions on the subject were brought right into Canada upon the invitation of Canadians, therefore should be recorded.

His surveys in Montana show that 50 to 60 per cent. of those who studied vocational agriculture in high schools returned to the land and became farmers on their own

About 30 per cent. went into related occupations such as selling and servicing farm machinery, feeds fertilizers and other businesses; about 8 per cent. went on to the university.

Results Encouraging

Mr. Pence felt that such results were encouraging; more encouraging still is the growth

in Montana high Less than half the schools. high schools have such courses, but the demand is gaining impetus, and more will be added as time goes on.

Of course there are many high schools in Montana that may never have vocational agricultural courses because of their geographic and economic location; examples; urban, mining districts, fish cannery neighborhoods; but where they are required, he says, they will eventually be installed.

Mr. Pence, too, says that the high school agricultural course is not confined entirely to theory. The boys and girls have field projects which they carry through, not only from season to season, but from year to year. After they graduate their work on the farm is followed up by inspectors who help them

toward acreage of their own.
"The emphasis," says Mr.
Pence, "is on making a living on the farm. The trend in Montana is to teach young men and young women how to live.

"As for farm projects, one example might be the best utilization of a feeding area in the beef cattle country; how to make the most out of locallygrown grain; nutritional val-ues; feed-lot management; problems of feeding; market-

ing.
"Vocational training keeps
many boys in school because certain aspects in practical training appeal to them. For instance there are some who refuse to stay in high school because they are mentally unsuited to courses through books alone; but if they have some work to do with their hands as well as their heads they will stay; and enjoy staying.
"Thus we have found that

vocational training does not detract from academic training. In fact the vocational gives the student a breathing spell, and places him in a better position to face the books again.

Self Help

"We also have vocational agricultural known as the Big Brothers.

F-343

They mingle with the students, Canada. and if a boy is trailing behind they work along with him until he catches up. We also have he catches up. We also have what we call a Study Shelf at noon-time. The boys get to-gether and check upon oneanother's work in classes, to prevent failures. This Study Shelf was not instituted by, or operated by teachers. It was set up by the students themselves, and supervised by mem-bers of the student body, anx-

ious that no pupil fail.
"We also have Future Farmer programs in the evenings where students have gettogethers designed to place them in a position to make the best out of farming operations.

"For instance, we have one boy who has progressed to the point where he has 10 acres of sugar beets for a cash crop; six brood sows; a few acres of grain; some good dairy cows; and he plans on feeding 15 to 25 steers this winter.

"The emphasis, however, is not entirely on farming. We establish yearly conferences to exchange ideas. We have various high school programs with the idea of giving youth an op-portunity for leadership in community work. For those who take to mechanics, we offer shop work in farm engineering. This includes supervised instruction at home.

Mr. Pence said he was happy to come to B.C. to give the results in Montana to those interested in western Canada. the close of his lectures here he will be succeeded by A. W. Johnson, director of vocational education, Montana, who will deliver a course of lectures occupying the final three weeks of the course at U.B.C.

Mr. Frederickson, educational co-ordinator, New Westminster, gave credit to Dr. Frank Fairey, Victoria, deputy minister of education; and Harold Campbell, assistant superintendent, for the interest they had shown in promoting vocational agriculture in this prov-

Mr. Frederickson said: "It is believed that B.C. has offered the first of such training in

There are certain: areas where the land situation lends itself to vocational agriculture, and in those areas we are directing our training to helping boys and girls to become efficient farmers.

"We have been interested in such a program for some years, and came in contact with Mr. Johnson and Mr. Pence, who have enjoyed such success in

Montana.

"Thus we have a B.C. program, carried out jointly department of education and the department of agriculture. It was started last fall with the objective of training teachers as instructors in B.C. high

"It is true that vocational agriculture has been taught in varying degrees in a number of districts including Chilliwack, Langley, Mission City, Duncan, Haney, Creston and Kelowna, but we wish to place the whole

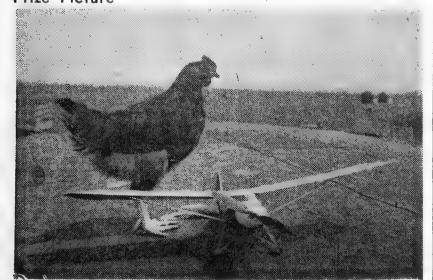
system on a more helpful basis.
"Those taking the present course include 11 teachers who have already taught some vocational agriculture, plus 12 students who have not as yet had any teaching experience in that field.

"All 12 students in the present summer course are graduates in agriculture. They were selected from 50 applicants. The number of applicants in itself proves the interest in expanding agricultural knowl-

edge.
"The number of districts that have applied for courses in vocational agriculture is also increasing; further evidence that rural residents see the value. Latest applications have come from Vernon, Keremeos, Oliver, Salmon Arm, Quesnel and Kamloops. They will be provid-

ed with teachers.
"Those who selected these student teachers were members of a committee especially appointed for the purpose. They are: Dr. Blythe Eagles; Dr. Max Cameron, head of department of education, U.B.C.; Gordon Landon, B.C. poultry commis-sioner; Dr. W. G. Black, veterans, counsellor, U.B.C.'

Prize Picture

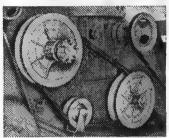


We can understand the puzzled look on the chicken when a toy airplane came to a landing almost on its toes. Floyd Cowan, Box 17, Waldeck, Sask., sent us the picture.

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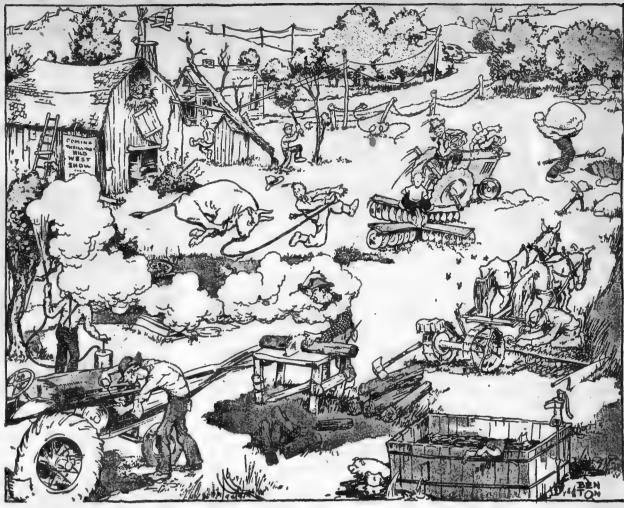
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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



What's Wrong With This Picture?



Go over this picture carefully before turning to page 31 for the answers. If you spot less than 50 mistakes you are not very observant.

No prize is offered for a correct solution. This National Safety Council poster is reproduced to give our readers a few minutes of pleasant diversion that may save some lives.

Death lurks in many common places on our farms. A broken leg is no less painful, or less costly, to a farmer than it is to a brick-layer. But accidental deaths and injuries have been cut substantially in our cities by continuous safety-emphasizing campaigns. The job of making the farm safe for farmers has not yet begun.

Just so everybody in the family can play this safety game, don't mark your mistakes on the picture. Make a list on a separate sheet of paper and see who is most observant and has the best eye for safe living.

Range cattle need Bonemeal supplement now

A NALYSES of range grasses palatable to livestock than the have shown that they contain adequate phosphorous for good livestock nutrition until the flowering stage. Thereafter, the phosphorous level declines so that cured grasses are deficient in this important mineral. Ordinarily then, range cattle are forced to graze on phosphorous-deficient forage from late-July until grasses are again growing actively the following spring. The consequences are depraved appetite and bone chewing. advanced cases of phosphorousdeficiency the animals become stiff at the joints, emaciated, and listless.

Feedlot operators in southern Alberta have found that cattle from short-grass ranges where phosphorus supplement is not fed take in enormous amounts of bonemeal for the first few weeks in the feedlot, while cattle from other ranches consume very little. Actually, consumption records at this Station show that range animals will take a certain amount of bonemeal on the range throughout the year. Bonemeal is readily available from the packing houses and is considerably more formerly recommended monocalcium phosphate, which is not now available. It is advisable to let the animal be the judge as to its requirement at any particular time, and a common practice

Prize Picture



Miss Mabel Klarholm, Box 140, Midale, Sask., snapped this shot of acrobatic friends just before school closed. It won her \$3.

is to allow livestock free access to bonemeal at all times, either in mixture or alone. A mixture of 2 pounds salt to 1 pound bonemeal is recommended.

During the period May 11 to October 24, 1949, two-year-old heifers on the range consumed 16 pounds of salt and 13.2 pounds of bonemeal. The salt and bonemeal were placed in separate boxes. The total amounts used were a little higher than the actual consumption, as it was found that 30.1 per cent. of the salt and 9.4 per cent. of the bonemeal placed in wooden boxes weathered away. During the same period of time, yearling steers consumed 4.8 pounds of salt and 3.9 pounds of bonemeal. During the winter period, November 23rd, 1949 to April 2nd, 1950, the two-year-old pregnant heifers took 12.1 pounds per head of salt, and 4.3 pounds of bonemeal.

The mineral boxes in use now at the Station are approximately 2.5 feet square, 10 inches deep, and of plank construction. A ledge projecting inwards at the top prevents considerable wastage due to wind. The corners are treated with pitch to tighten them and minimize losses in rainy weather. Mixing the bonemeal and the salt tends to reduce wastage. — (Manyberries).

Printers of the Bible face many problems

(By Dennis Mitchell in London Calling)

A PUBLISHER of the Bible faces one unique difficulty: by custom and demand, he must compress a text of 800,000 words, the equivalent of 10 novels, into one volume half the size of one novel. To do this, he must first select a suitable type face. Then he has to find paper which must be extremely thin and at the same time non-transparent.

Having solved the paper problem, he must then acquire a machine which will ink the type evenly — a difficult matter. Finally (and perhaps in these days most difficult of all), he must employ unusually skilled and experienced craftsmen for the gilding, case-making, and hand-binding.

Even if he manages to solve these problems, he will still be unable to print the Authorized version of the Bible, for it is Crown copyright, and he must have the King's permission. There are only four publishers of the Bible — the Oxford and the Cambridge University Presses, William Collins, and the King's Printer.

The office of King's Printer has been virtually confined to three families for nearly four centuries — the Barkers until 1709, John Baskett and his family until 1769, and subsequently the Eyre family to the present day. Right up to the time of the latest renewal of the patent, the office carried with it an annual payment from the Treasury of \$6,138,44

time of the latest renewal of the patent, the office carried with it an annual payment from the Treasury of £6 13s 4d.

Incidentally, not all the King's Printers were good at their job. When John Baskett held the monopoly, one of his Bibles was described as "a Baskett-full of printer's errors."

Another bad printer secured the monopoly in Scotland, and more than 2,000 mistakes were found in his edition of the New Testament. The first complete Bible printed there was a copy of the Geneva version, and in 1579 an Act of Scottish Parliament ordained that every householder worth 300 marks of yearly rent, and every yeoman or burgess worth £100 stock, must have a Bible and Psalm Book under penalty of £10. A searcher was appointed to visit every householder to whom the act applied, and it appears from the records of the Privy Council that he was by no means idle.

The King's Printer was naturally the first man to be given the job of publishing the Authorized Version of the Bible; but there were a great number of unauthorized editions before that. The first printed Bible was issued by Gutenburg in 1456. Bible publishing, in those days of religious persecution, was a very dangerous occupation.

Claxton, for example, preferred to print only Bible stories; it was safer, William Tyndale (who first translated the Bible into English) published it on the Continent and smuggled copies into England. Miles Coverdale did the same, until Henry VIII quarrelled with the Church of Rome and allowed the Coverdale Bible into England officially, with a suitable dedication to himself. And there were others.

When James I came to the throne, he felt that still another Bible should be prepared. He was a man of considerable learning, and he persuaded 54 leading scholars to undertake the work. It was completed

Tree Full of Swallows



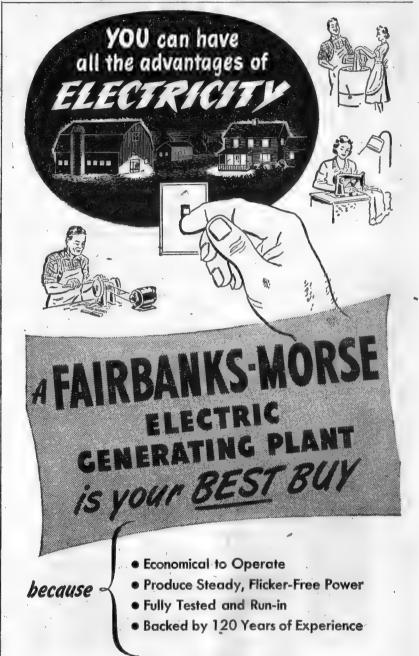
This picture of swallows congregation was taken at Delta, Man., by Mrs. Molly McFadden, 349 Ash St., Winnipeg.

and published in 1611: this is known as the Authorized Version. The great beauty of its language transcended all previous translations, and although there have been attempts at improvements and revision, this version is still an undisputed favorite.

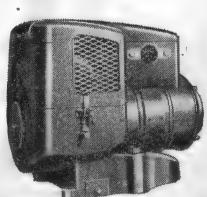
The fact that it was produced at the direct instigation of the King — and under his supervision and at his expense — has

and published in 1611: this is been held in law to constitute known as the Authorized Ver- Crown copyright.

The Crown has no rights over any other version of the Bible; but the King's copyright in the Authorized Version has been upheld through centuries of legal history. So it is on law rather than Royal privilege that the Bible-publishing houses base their rights and are now engaged in making up a world shortage of three million Bibles.



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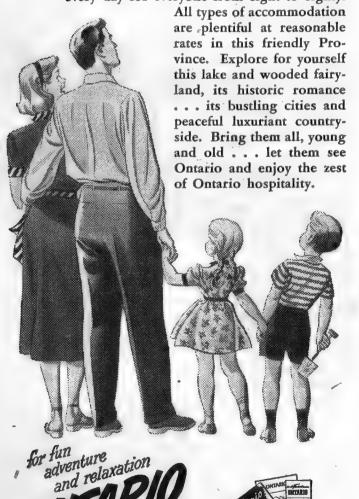
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Prize Picture



Mrs. Joe Mann, Hodgeville, Sask., tuckily had her camera handy when this "Cat" got mired making a dugout.

Farm and Ranch readers see the strangest sights

What started out to be a search for a minor feature has snow-balled into something almost too big to handle. Here are some of the "I Saw—" reports from our readers, for which \$1 is paid. Three or four times as many as we are able to find space for had to be discarded. They were good ones, too.

While on my way to the gar- ing it had made a mistake, it den one day I saw my cat and a garter snake in a fight, the cat's back was hunched up as it hissed and spat and clawed at the snake, as it with body raised high struck at the cat. One of my sons lifted the snake with a stick and pitched it into a barrel of water. It struck at us several times but didn't get higher than the edge of the barrel.

Mrs. Isabel Hogg High River, Alberta.

I saw a large hen's egg lying near an old pile of lumber and wondered how it had got there. Just then from a narrow crack between two of the lower boards emerged a wee weasel who got behind the egg and nosed it over towards the lumber. No good, that end was too big to enter the crack. So Mr. Weasel swung the egg around same result. I laughed so loud he disappeared. Later, I came back to see what, if anything happened. There was the egg, or rather the shell, for a hole had been bitten in one end and the contents sucked out. Tom Bird.

Foxford, Sask.

This spring while walking through the bush, my sister-inlaw and I came upon a tiny fawn, about the size of a housecat, curled up in the grass. It appeared almost lifeless, made no attempt to get its legs under it, and when we put it down, just curled up again and appeared too weak to move. We returned in about an hour and it was still in the same position. We again tried to make it stand, and had almost decided to take it home when it suddenly stood up, on wobbly legs, and started nuzzling for milk. Findwalked away about ten yards and curled up again.

When we returned about two hours later, it was gone. mother had taken him to some safer hiding-place.

Edna Warburton.

Helston, Man.

While passing through the town of Poplar Point, Manitoba, I noticed a tractor standing beside a John Deere shop. closer view, there was the word "Robin" as the make of the tractor printed on the Above a mother manifold. robin had built a nest and had successfully raised three young

Mr. Ben Falk.

Marquette, Man.

One morning my husband opened the back door to go to the barn, and there on the porch curled up sleeping to-gether, were four cats and a rabbit.

Mrs. R. Mander. RR 1, Steveston, B.C.

* * * Coming home in the rain recently, we saw a snake-like white streak reaching from the ground to the high clouds above.

When we came closer we could see it was a tornado. Unlike other tornadoes, it was not a funnel shape. This white a funnel shape. streak had pieces falling from the end of it starting whirl-winds. The main part would come in contact with the earth again, making a path through the fields. In the upper part you could see low hanging clouds being drawn in toward the twisting centre. Closer it came, moving slowly till we thought we were going to be struck.

Fortunately for us we got

past it and we were about twenty-five rods from it.

Selmer Johnson. Pangman, Sask.

One evening last week as my 7-year old daughter and a friend were fooling around on a bed outside and making considerable noise, a young cock-erel ran up and jumped at them. He wouldn't leave even when my daughter threw a pillow at it. It just jumped on the pillow and let the friend pick pillow and all up. She had to chase it away with a stick.

Mrs. Wilfred Devitt.

Box 910, Hardisty, Alta.

* *

My husband was removing the lugs from the tractor and every time he turned the wrench it made a noise like a young pig squealing. Hearing this, an old sow, who had a litter of pigs about a month old, got very excited and came running up to the tractor and made a rush at my husband every time she heard the noise. She had to be driven away several times until finally her litter joined her and she went away peacefully.

Mrs. George Crooks. Lafleche, Sask.

*

One day as I was riding Bowden, Alberta. along a coulee, a coyote ran out of the coulee and up the hill. Out of the trees came a deerand a hawk. They took after the coyote. The deer would try to paw and kick the coyote, and the hawk would swoop at the coyote. The chase kept up for two or three miles, and the deer came back to the trees. I went in to see what was there. Sure enough there was a little fawn. When coming out of the trees I saw a nest with four little hawks.

Ben Ostrander. Hallonquist, Sask.

* *

I saw one day, our cat sitting in the farm yard, and a rooster walking up behind it, and give the cat a sharp peck on the end of its tail. It gave the cat such a scare, that it jumped straight up, a good foot and a half, swapped ends, landing on the ground facing the rooster.

Mrs. Harold Kraft.

R 3, Box 31, Lacombe, Alta.

While walking in a meadow I heard a frog making a horrible noise and going towards the sound I saw a snake with the frog in its mouth, trying to swallow it backwards. The snake was so engrossed in its dinner I walked up and stepped on it. It was so surprised it let go of the frog and the frog leaped into space and disap-

Sam Thompson..

Mackay, Alta.

At three o'clock in the morning I woke up to hear the dog barking, and something growling. I went out to find my dog tearing ground in a scrap with a bear. The bear was on his rear end boxing, but the dog kept out of reach.

We chased him over to a neighbor's farm, and there we left him. The dog wasn't hurt.
Philip Percy.

Box 97,

Chelan, Sask.

"An interesting observance." Recently while weeding in the garden I saw a good sized toad. I called my boy to see it. To get a closer look we crouched down and to our surprise it started to go down in the earth. With scarcely a movement of its head it dug itself right down out of sight by using its hind legs as diggers.

Mrs. R. F. Lawrence.

Camrose, Alberta.

 \star *

While driving down to the Saskatchewan River. North north of Edmonton, I noticed a most unusual fence around a

This fence was made out of quart oil cans, all posts were covered and also the gate and gateway with oil cans and it was a very attractive sight.

Marie Rempel,

When our old turkey walked away from her coup with her new family there was one egg left behind. She had laid this egg after I set her. On listen-I heard a faint chipping sound. Our old Persian eat had six kittens in a box in the porch. I put the egg in with them and after two days I saw a little turkey almost out of the shell, so rescued it before the mother cat realized what it was all about.

Mrs. Charlie L. Clark. Treherne, Man.

On hearing a strange noise above me I looked up to see an adult Blackbird, which was practically featherless. It was screeching its revenge at a crow which had made an attack upon it in an attempt to steal its eggs.

Mrs. Lauraine McLeod. Clarkleigh, Manitoba.

This spring while picking rocks on a stony knoll in our field, we discovered three unusual round smooth stone balls. They were 3 to 4 ft. in circumference and weighed 80 lbs. apiece. The fact, they were so heavy and yet so easily broken, held our interest. An inquiry to the Dept. of Geology in-formed us that they were ironstone nodules, probably brought down in the glacial period.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Teasdale. Vermilion, Alta.

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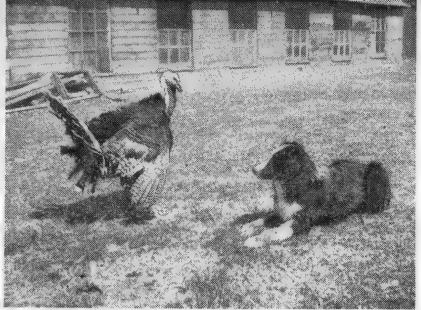
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Prize Picture



Miss Jean Dayman, Stettler, Alta., sent us this picture of a turkey and a dog giving each other a hostile eye.

Two-legged pests, and what farmers can do about them

THIS time, a mulligan stew a Manitoba town who writes to of topics has been provided by kindly readers of this column who have written in to suggest subjects.

Water conservation is featured in many letters, the long dry spell prevailing in most agricultural districts of Western Canada during the spring of '50 emphasizing our great dependence on this element. Spring floods are now more violent than ever before, but the swollen streams soon shrink to become paltry trickles by summer's end. How can we bring about a more equitable balance between flood peaks and parched drought?

Mr. N. Kvisle of Innisfail, Alberta, suggests that we could easily create a large number of artificial lakes in any hill system in the West by utilizing the modern bull-dozer to throw up stone-and-earth dams at strategic points to catch and hold the run-off waters. He envisions this artificial lake system on a really large scale, pointing out that there are many natural lake sites in the Alberta foothills where lakes of considerable size could be quickly made by simply damming the lower ends of valleys. Melting snow waters, streams, or springs would soon fill these catchbasins, then he'd install beavers on such lakes to help maintain the dams cheaply. Mr. Kvisle argues that the water evaporation from hundreds of such lakes spotted throughout the agricultural districts of the west would ensure rainfall for our farm fields, as well as reducing spring flood dangers, creating stock-watering lakes in ranching territories, and sanctuaries where our vanishing wildlife would again flour-

Then there is a lady living in

protest about the draining of muskegs, which she claims to be extremely important waterconservation areas basically responsible for artesian flow. She states that Canadians have not as yet tapped the resources of our artesian water supply, and adds that geologists can accurately map out artesian areas in Some artesian wells Canada. do provide a marvelous water supply, the finest on this continent being a San Antonio well with a flow of 16,600 gallons of water per minute!

Dick DeLong of Buck Lake stresses the need for a Canadian Association of Well-diviners. He writes that there are many water-finders capable of locating more than 150 producing wells per month, and that a club of proven water-dowsers could be most useful to farmers. Mr. DeLong has a theory that if the authentic waterfinders were banded together with provincial offices, then farmers in drought areas could obtain the services of one of these competent diviners to locate water sources for stock-men and others.

Picnic Nuisance

The pot-purri of ideas includes some strongly worded protests about untidy camp sites left on farm lands by picnickers, fishermen, and hunters.

We've all seen some beautiful sylvan spots alongside our highways and farm roads ruined by untidy campers who leave papers, bottles, and empty tin cans in their wake. Less than five minutes' work would have been sufficient to gather the un-sightly debris together and bury it, leaving the beauty spot clean and attractive for other campers to enjoy. Farmers who own lands alongside fishing waters and duck sloughs are

troubled by the broken bottle nuisance: in some cases their livestock suffer cuts as result of discarded beer and pop bottles.

Few of the writers had practical remedies to offer about curbing untidy picnickers, other than the erection of "No Tres-passing" signs. One farmer who owns land alongside a very popular trout stream thought it should be the duty of the near-est Fish and Game Club to post signs at such places requesting fishermen to leave the sites in a clean condition. Another farmer had a more drastic cure to suggest: he advises his fellowfarmers to obtain the home addresses of city folk who leave untidy camps on farm properties, then farmers can organize picnic parties to visit those city families and leave untidy messes on the front lawns of the chief offenders!

Stray Cats
Pussy comes in for discussion, too. Accordingly stray cats are becoming a problem in some districts. A night drive along country roads soon reveals the abundant numbers of cats that roam our fields, as we see their eyes reflecting the car-lights as we advance along

the country trails.

Many farmers keep cats to reduce mice and rats around barns and granaries, Pussy is often the favorite pet of the household. No one objects to the pet cat who has a good home. But the stray feline does take a heavy toll of birdlife, some experts estimating that each stray cat destroys more than one hundred birds per year. This is a shocking mortality of our bird allies, so valuable for controlling insect pests of field and garden. It is true that cats prefer feathered game to furred food, and if left to their own devices kill birdlife in preference to mice and rats. Farmers who live in rat districts write me that an active terrier is far more effective as a ratter than a dozen cats, while the judicious use of poisonous "Mouse-seed" around houses

Prize Picture



This goat-riding cowboy is sevenyear-old Harold Slater of Innisfail. Miss Emily Eldred sent the picture in and won \$3.

cats have failed as ratters and mousers is abundantly evident at present - and we'll continue ing bullet damage. in the greatly increased numbers of rats and mice over-running Western Canada today.

Hence we should not hesitate to control the numbers of Stray Cats now infesting some farm

The .22 Again

Destroying stray cats naturally introduces the .22 rifle once again, permitting us to re-open the "Menace of the .22" which was published in the May issue of Farm and Ranch Review. Many farmers either wrote me or paid me a visit to comment personally on the control measures advocated, the Carrying License scheme. With but few exceptions, farmers (and sportsmen, too) were very much in favor of some definite control of this deadly little rifle. In the month after the publication of that article, the daily paper that comes to my home had three examples of .22 damage: one caused the death of a young child; a man received a .22 wound on the thigh while standing on a lakeshore one Sunday morning; the windows of street cars crossing Edmonton's High Level Bridge were smashed by .22 bullets though, fortunately, no pas-sengers were struck by the leaden pellets.

But absolutely nothing has been done as yet to control that dangerous weapon. Indeed, the contrary is true. To encourage the sale of such firearms, most hardware stores are now featuring large colored displays that stress how much fun it is to shoot with .22 rifles. And no one wants to curtail legitimate target sport with the .22 when that shooting is confined to proper target ranges. It's the destructive trespasser - hunter who invades private property while armed with a .22 whom wish to eliminate from Western Canadian farmlands.

The next move is up to the farmer. If farmers really want to control the .22 rifle, they can easily do so. Discuss the menace of the .22 at farmer meetings, then petition government representatives to institute proper control legislation. But unless the farmers themselves

"I Saw"

While cutting brush around my garden, getting ready to plant, I noticed one of several halfgrown pigs rooting among the cuttings; then, gathering them in his mouth, he galloped off to the pens, never bothering until feeding time, I discovered he had used the cuttings to make a bed and he was laying on them.

Mrs. I. S. Long. R.R. 1, Kelowna, B.C. passer-hunter will continue as ings and other property suffer- government as to what form of

and granaries can be most are willing to take the initia- to read about children being If you want the .22 rifle coneffective at cleaning out the tive to ask for the control of the killed or injured by these rifles, trolled, discuss it at your next smaller rodents. Proof that .22 rifle, the abuses of the tres- livestock being shot, and build- farm meeting and notify your control you favor.



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I saw a coyote creeping up to our henhouse. I took the gun and went behind a granary. When he heard the shot he ran away. His first three leaps were about twenty feet apart.

Mike Truchon.

Pembridge, Alta.

A family of Indians were doing some land clearing for us this spring.

One day, two of the boys, about 12 - 13 years of age, came to the house. We invited them to stay for dinner, so they did. During the meal, my father no-ticed that one of them was eating with his knife, and not succeeding very well.

He then asked us if we had

given the boy a fork.
"Yes, here it is," said the boy, holding it up.

He had it on his lap, under the table all the time!

Alma Schalm.

Garden View, Alta.

* *

One day while walking down the street in Asquith, I saw a cat chasing a dog. The dog was yelping in fright so the cat walked proudly turned and away.

Valerie Sarasoff. R.R. No. 1, Asquith, Sask.

One day while we (my sister and I) were working in the field we had left our lunch home for our younger brother to bring it with his pony and cart. When he came he put it at the end of the field, tying his pony to a nearby tree. When we reached the cart our lunch was gone. The pony had made use of all sandwiches, only a few cookies where left.

Sadie Hiebert.

Box 192, Altona, Man.

A mare and a cow fighting over a foal. We have a colt. The cow had her calf a few days before the mare had her cost. She has tried ever since to beat the mare out and still runs after the colt.

Lucille Germain (age 11). Hazel Dell, Sask.

One day on the way to school I saw a groundhog. I came close, but instead of running, it turned to fight. It chattered its teeth at me, but wouldn't move. Pudolf Lubseder.

Prairie Echo, Alta.

*. *

On my way home from school I saw a small gopher fighting as if for life, with a blackbird who kept picking at his nose.

Katherine Moyer. Box 16, Golden Prairie, Sask.

About two weeks ago on a hot summer day, just about noon, my mother and I were alone in the house when the rooster gave a shrill cry of Thinking it was a warning. hawk after the baby chicks we rushed out to find no hawk, but the machine shed in flames. From now on we will always keep one rooster on the farm.

Verla Thompson.

Gainford, Alta.

This spring when I was working for one of our neighbors I came into the barn one night and saw a cat sleeping happily on the back of a horse. I immediately pointed it out to him, but he said they had been doing One cat on the it all winter. back of each of the two horses, presumably to keep warm.

Earl Wenger.

Bentley, Alta.

The other day while walking to the farm, I saw a duck swimming in a slough. Near the duck was a log. To my surduck was a log. To my sur-prise the duck climbed on the log, stooped down, and started to drink the water it had been swimming in.

Donald Kachman.

Hyas, Sask.

One evening when the cattle came home as they were walking to the well for a drink one cow with large horns walked passed our white gander's path. The gander got angry and tried to bite the cow's nose, but she knocked him away with her gander then horns. The thought he'd try from behind. As he grabbed the cow's tail, the cow got frightened and started running, dragging the gander behind.

Maryiln Strewens. Glenella, Man.

*

One evening I saw a hen with a live mouse. She was trying to eat it. Anyway it got in her mouth and choked her. She was dead by the time I got to her and pulled the mouse out of her mouth. The mouse was still alive.

Charles Hayden. Sandwith, Sask.

We have a hen we set on some duck eggs. As soon as the ducklings were hatched they headed for a nearby pool to swim. To my surprise, I saw the hen go into the water with the little ducklings. The water was too deep for her to walk in, so she had to swim.

George Weinrouch. Steelman, Sask.

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The Bitè

In Eastbourne, England, police warned the public against a pickpocket who squirts tooth-paste on his victims' clothing, then filches their wallets while helping them wipe it off.

In Knoxville, Tenn., police tracked down the prankster who had phoned in two false alarms, both times giving his missed her with a storm lantern right name.

In Louisville, Ky., a traffic judge considered a policeman's testimony that Mrs. Katherine Mae Sahner had been "very talkative" when arrested for reckless driving, dismissed the drunken-driving charge against her with the comment: "Many women are talkative."

All in the Family

In New Haven, Conn., Mae Kelleher, injured in an automobile accident three years ago, finally won \$4,719.93 damages from the driver, whom she had married in the meantime.

Climbers

In Detroit, the American Collectors' Association announced at its annual convention that henceforward bill collectors would prefer to be known as 'adjusters of delinquent obligations."

Out of Season

In Independence County, Trapper Clifford J. Per-Ark., kins checked his traps, found that he had caught 1) a bobcat, 2) a game warden.

Trial & Error

In Pittsburgh, Daniel A. Marra admitted in court that he used to beat his wife, but gave

it up "when I found out it was not doing any good."

Old Reliable

In London, Court Commissioner Blanco White decided that professional Knife Thrower Ralph Noakes was not guilty of cruelty when he heaved a storm lantern at his wife, partner in his vaudeville act: first-class shot would not have

Silent Witness

In Detroit, Frank Buss. charged with biting a policeman while drunk, got a suspended sentence when the judge learned that he had no teeth.

Something Borrowed

In Elizabethtown, Ky., police interrupted the honeymoon of Frank Kenney, who had bought a ring and marriage license with bad checks, driven away with his bride in a stolen car.

Long Distance

In Indianapolis, Methodist Bishop C. Raines studied his telephone bill, was thoroughly puzzled by a 70c charge for a call to "Heaven".

Superintendent

In Memphis, a man standing precariously on the roof of an eleven-story hotel told the two policemen who rushed up to prevent him from jumping that he was only watching a construction job.

And As For You ...

In Lawton, Okla., Judge Lem Foster fined Clifton Minner \$20 for picking Daniel Clark's pocket, then fined Daniel Clark \$20 for public drunkenness. for



Dictum

In Cincinnati, Judge Charles S. Bell paused in the course of hearing a divorce suit to deliver a parenthetical opinion: it is a serious mistake for any man to hand over his entire paycheck to his wife.

Teen-age Appetites

Teen-agers are noted for

their tremendous appetites and for snacking between meals. If chosen carefully these snacks can help to provide some of the body-building and energy-giving foods that growing youngsters need. Some of the better "snacking suggestions" include fruits, citrus fruit juices, milk, sandwiches with protein-rich filling and ice cream.



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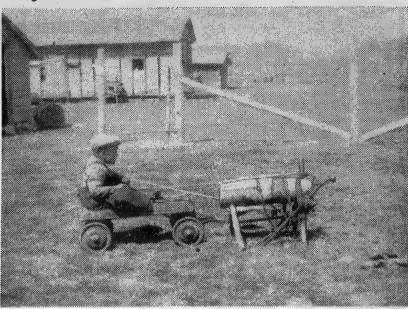
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Imagination



David Chambers, who is four, won't get far with this kind of horse. But it's fun anyway. Mrs. E. Chambers of Oakfield, Man., won \$5 for the picture.

Ornamental fences and climbing plants add to garden beauty

By H. F. HARP

WHAT is lacking most in prairie gardens? A visitor from England or from the milder parts of our country would probably answer climbing plants and vines.

Prairie summers are hot and dry - Shade is welcome in any form. Climbing plants on pergola or ornamental fence can provide it, besides being valuable plants for many other uses. They give privacy; afford background for flower - make a satisfacplantings tory dividing line between vegetable and flower garden; hide unsightly objects, and have many other uses. Wherever planted they tend to soften formality and give a naturalistic touch to the garden.

Prairie gardeners have rather a limited choice of climbing plants hardy enough for their gardens, but more use could certainly be made of available material.

The keen gardener not only has skill to produce high quality fruits, flowers and vegetables, but has skill and taste to effectively adorn unsightly objects by the discriminate use of climbing plants.

Suitable Plants

Virginia Creeper has been planted more generally than anything else in the past but its susceptibility to attacks of leaf hopper has lost it many admirers. Nowadays modern insecticides completely control the pest so that it may be planted with impunity.

For arbors, pergolas, or for clothing dead trees Virginia Creeper is an ideal plant. The vine is handsome in foliage and especially colourful in autumn. centration comes from Gordon E. O Some people confuse Virginia son, Edberg, Alta., who snapped h creeper with poison ivy, but son Beverley at work on his feet.

they are easily distinguished as poison ivy has three leaflets and Virginia creeper has five.

It prefers a sunny, open position but will tolerate some shade. Best autumn effects are had where plants are on poor soils and in full sun.

Native Grape (Vitis Vulpina) is a rampant, hardy climber of rapid growth but easily kept within bounds. Foliage is dark green, glossy and free of pests. Fruit is abundant in most seasons on pistillate plants. On fence or pergola a fruitful native grape is a thing of lasting beauty while the culinary value of wild grapes is well known and appreciated.

After the plant has covered the supace alloted to it, it may be kept from extending further by cutting back the young growths to one eye (leaf bud) each spring. This annual prun-

Prize Picture



This study of single-minded concentration comes from Gordon E. Olson, Edberg, Alta., who snapped his

the fruit clusters.

Where a large tree has died and its removal has left a gap that is hard to fill a satisfactory treatment is to allow the dead trunk to remain after cutting back the main branches to about one foot from the trunk. The top can be cut off at ten or twelve feet from ground level and native grape planted at its base. Soon the bare trunk will be clothed in handsome foliage and the effect is pleasing to the eye.

Bittersweet (Celastrus scandens) has long been admired for its orange and scarlet fruits. If gathered and dried on the stems before severe frost the berries retain their freshness for a long time.

The plant is of rapid growth, has palish green leaves and brilliantly coloured autumn fruits. It is a good subject for ornamental fences or for covering odd posts. Only good fruiting plants should be used. Many raised from seed will set no fruit.

Clematis Virgins Bower

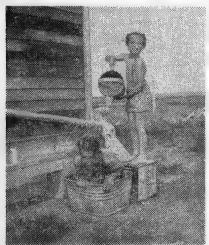
There are numerous species and varieties of Clematis ranging from herbaceous plants scracely a foot high to vigorous climbers that will make fif-

ty feet of growth.

The more choice varieties such as jackmani and its many lovely kinds are not reliable for prairie gardens. Occasionally a fair specimen is seen where special care has been given. By choosing a well drained sheltered spot and carefully taking the vine down in winter and covering with soil, fair success may be had with Jackmani. The plants revel in soil that contains lime rubble so that a quantity of old plaster dug into the bottom of hole before planting will be beneficial.

There are several hardy kinds of clematis that will grow and thrive in ordinary soils and without winter protection. The most vigorous and indeed one of the most handsome when seen in the right setting is Clematis ligusticifolia. Its flowers are creamy white, abund-

Prize Picture



Marjorie Kinley gave brother Elwyn a shower on the first hot day in July. Mrs. Alex Smyth, Hillspring, Alta., sent us this picture.

ing will promote healthy ant and showy. The seed heads fectively for summer screens to appreciated the crop can be ingrowth and increase the size of are plumey and quite as attrachide unsightly garden spots. creased by spraying the plants tive as the flowers. It makes a fine plant for covering unsightly buildings or summer houses. Growth is rapid and the plant will remain healthy and vigorous for many years. The Chinese Clematis (Climatis tanguitica) is smaller proportioned and bears golden yellow flowers in midsummer in great profusion. Seeds are silvery plumes and highly ornamental. The plant is perfectly hardy providing the soil is well drained and the position fairly

Recently released by Dr. F. L. Skinner of Dropmore, Manitoba is a hybrid clematis of merit called "Grace". The plant is hardy and grows to a height of ten feet at Morden. Its creamy white flowers are large and freely borne. It provides a welcome addition to the hardy climbing plants.

Honeysuckles (Lonicera)

Scarlet Trumpet honeysuckle sometimes sold under the name of Lonicera browni is a handsome, orange-red honeysuckle flowering from July till frost. In severe winters some tip killing may be looked for and wise gardeners will lay the plants down and cover with soil.

Native honeysuckles may be transplanted from the wild-wood in early spring and are interesting and useful climbing plants.

The Native Hops makes rapid growth and may be used efkin like flower clusters.

Scarlet Runners (Phascolus multiflorus) is often used as a All Choked Up flowering vine. Where mois- In Brooklyn ture is adequate the results are Cross chapter advised women a handsome scarlet-flowered Dodger fans not to wear girdles

hide unsightly garden spots. creased by spraying the plants The plant bears interesting cat- with water when the flowers are developing.

In Brooklyn, the local Red bearing high quality at the ball park because "they Where the beans are strangle the emotions."



here is the invitation...

There are plenty of good reasons why grain producers should give wholehearted support to Alberta Pool

Elevators.

But behind all the tangible benefits, such as patronage dividends, good service, fair weights and grades, is the ideal of self-reliance and self-determination.

A quarter of a century ago Alberta farmers decided to form their own co-operative elevator company for good and sufficient reasons. Thus Alberta Pool Elevators was brought into being. This farmer-owned utility is a valuable asset to the entire farming community. It deserves wide-spread support.

There are good grounds in believing that Alberta farmers appreciate Alberta Pool Elevators. Thousands of them deliver their grain faithfully year after year to an Alberta Pool Many even hold their grain when a Pool Elevator is plugged, until space is available.

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Won't you join with your fellow farmers to support this co-operative undertaking?

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

"It's Alberta Pool Elevators for Alberta Farmers"

Mr. Nollet replies

To the Editor:

The recent amendments to P.F.A.A. have brought forth a good deal of editorial comment that completely overlooks the discriminatory features of this legislation. In view of this I would like to present some of the facts regarding the administration of crown land in Saskatchewan, to point out the effect of these amendments on this phase of Saskatchewan's overall land use program.

1. All crown lands in Saskatche-

wan have been meticulously classified by competent land appraisers to determine whether or not they are suit-



able for cultivation. The only lands which are eligible for use on a cultivated lease basis are those which are classified as suitable for cultivation.

Editorial comment suggests that one of the purposes of P.F.A.A. amendments is to take sub-marginal land out of cultivation or to prevent abandoned sub-marginal land from being used for grain production. Obviously this is not a problem in the case of Saskatchewan crown land. It is, therefore, difficult to understand why

crown land has been singled out for blame in this regard.

2. The effectiveness of Saskatchewan policies is best illustrated by the fact that, at the present time, less than 10 per cent of crown lands in this province are under cultivation leases. Disposition of crown lands and lands under the control of the Land utilization Board at March 31, 1950, was as follows:

Acres.

Leased for cultivation 641,388 Leased for grazing and hay 5,087,733 Included in or reserved for

P.F.R.A. or Provincial Community Pastures, or Provincial Fodder Pro-

1,127,721 jects

6,856,842

3. In addition to this land, which is now under positive control and is being used in accordance with its capabilities, another one million acres of land has already been transferred by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture to the P.F.R.A. for inclusion in Community Pastures:

4. Careful examination has proved that Saskatchewan crown leases for cultivation contribute more P.F.A.A. funds in relation to the amount received in bonus payments than do privately-owned lands. alleged abuses do not stem from crown land in this province.

5. The amount of crown land discriminated against by the amendments is very small. It will total around 100,000 acres. This is because of the exemptions provided for school lands and veterans' leases, as a result of representations made to the House of Commons Agriculture Committee. However, this fact points up the actual discrimination inherent in the amendments. Take the case of a parcel of school land lying across the road from a parcel of crown land under a 33-year lease. Both would contribute to the fund. One would obtain the bonus, the other would be



Jean Hutchison of Gilbert Frains, Man., had her camera handy when cousin Bobby Shields was acrobating. The result, a good picture for Farm and Ranch readers and a \$3 dividend.

denied. These two parcels could have an identical classification as to pro-6. Another point strengthening the case for crown land in Saskatchewan lies in the fact that, in the next two

or three years, approximately 200,000 acres of new agricultural land on the fringe of settlement will be opened for cultivation. All of this land will contribute to P.F.A.A. None will receive P.F.A.A. benefits. Lands in these areas may not have one crop failure in 20 years, but if they do they will not be eligible for the bonus in spite of the annual contributions they have made to the fund.

7. The Saskatchewan Government's record in settling veterans on crown land has meant tremendous savings to the Dominion Government and is another factor which has not been considered when imposing these new discriminatory exclusions. Under V.L.A. 7,400 veterans have been established in Saskatchewan. Twenty per cent of these - 1,400 - have been established with leases on crown land. This has saved the Dominion Treasury millions of dollars in land purchases.

8. It was suggested in one editorial that the farmer uses a portion of P.F.A.A. benefits to pay his rent to another government. This is not the case and is one of the bogeys which has been used to force this legislation into existence. In Saskatchewan, under the 33-year lease there is a crop failure clause whereby the lessee is not required to pay rental in a cropfailure vear.

9. Another groundless' argument used to sell this legislation was the suggestion that land was being brought under cultivation and being farmed simply for the P.F.A.A. payments. It is impossible for this to happen on crown land. If it is happening it must be on privately-owned land. But when the maximum benefits available under P.F.A.A. are considered, one would have to stretch their imagination a long way to picture a farmer tilling and seeding a submarginal farm to receive in return only a few pennies over his cost of operation. It is well to remember that there is a maximum payment to any one individual too, regardless of the size of his holding. This illustrates how absolutely fantastic the arguments for the amendments have been.

These facts and figures make it plain that the alleged abuses do not occur on crown land in Saskatchewan. Actually, I consider these so-called "abuses" more politically imaginary than real.

It is certainly apparent that the Parliament of Canada had no just cause for denying the lessees of provincial crown lands P.F.A.A. benefits. while at the same time taking compulsory deductions for P.F.A.A. from the incomes of crops marketed from these lands. This type of arbitrary exclusion amounts to confiscation and compulsion of the most vicious kind. It discriminates against the lessee and against the over-all land use program of the Saskatchewan adminis-

It is quite probable that the Provincial Government is more greatly concerned about the problem of submarginal settlers than is the Dominion. It is the provincial government that is held responsible for seed, feed,

TRAINING



MAKOLOSKI of Drumbeller is a Grade 12 graduate who took our Accountancy Course and did good work. John works with Fred Mannix and Co. and plans to continue his studies in Cost-Accounting. "The practical training gave me a solid base for the work I will be doing," John tells us.

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Five Generations



Pictures of four generations of one family are common. But this five generation study is not. Mrs. E. Angman, who is 87, is holding Marilyn Scott, her four-months-old great-great-granddaughter on her knee. Jack Scott, Marilyn's father is standing with his mother, Mrs. F. Scott and his grandmother, Mrs. George Carlson. Mrs. Jack Scott sent us this picture All are living on farms in the Venn, Sask., district.

fodder and relief assistance in crop failure years. The Saskatchewan Government has demonstrated its concern for this basic problem by inaugurating a positive, corrective program, of which the classification and leasing of crown lands is a part. Now, for the first time in the history of the province we have employed agricultural specialists in soils, lands use, engineering and irrigation to give effect to an action program. Our new Conservation and Development Branch, which is spearheading this corrective program, has an appropriation this year of \$1,000,000. This will be used to attain greater agricultural stability in the province.

Saskatchewan would be most happy to receive the co-operation of the Dominion in this overall corrective program which strikes at the roots of the problem headlined during the discussions on P.F.A.A. amendments. We do not consider that the discriminatory additions to P.F.A.A. have any basis in fact, nor will they make any contribution to farm stability on the prairies.

I. C. Nollet.

Roads and debts

To the Editor,

I saw where the Alberta Government went all the way around Saskatchewan to answer your "vicious" attack on budget distribution, unless it was a matter of Mr. C. Wright and the "greener grass on the other side of the fence". But considering the close relationship between politics and propaganda, the latter does not seem likely.

Trying to be fair, we will have to admit that public service conditions are usually according to the wealth and situation of the district. This substance, money, seems to have a tendency to stick to the largest person seems to have nerve enough to work adverse to that Tide Lake, Bindloss, N. Emtendency. The Alberta Govpress, Sounding Creek, which ernment does its best to encourtakes in about three townships

age big industrial enterprise more factories, more people, more customers for farm products. — Sounds good that way. For that reason highways seem a necessity. Nonetheless, rural slums and hardship for lack of funds from the public treasury do not seem just. Right here in the west half of this district a person suffering from a severe illness or accident would have to die where he is or on the road, if we had moisture conditions as they were from 1929 - 1946 with very few exceptions.

It's perfectly all right to try to get out of debts even if it means a little hardship to do so. would do so myself. But that a good parent of a large family would do so before he sees them reasonably provided for I have my doubts.

ubts. Yours truly, Alta Walter Binder Hoadley, Alta.

Alberta's community pastures

To the Editor:

You're editorial "Why No P.F.R.A. Pastures in Alberta?" prompted me to write, as you apparently haven't seen the special areas of Alberta in the

last twenty years.
You say, "the lack of community pastures in Alberta . . . etc." The fact is there are more community pastures in the special areas than there are cattle in these special areas to properly stock them. I know for I lived there twenty-five years and my folks still do. My brother is range-rider on the Atlee-Buffalo community lease which takes in approximately two townships, and this year there are only nine hundred cattle on the range; it could carry twice that amount. I'll mention a few lump and no private or public community pastures just to put you straight: Atlee, Buffalo,

ADDRESS

alone.

would be just wasting time.

Here in the Eastern Irrigation District we have large community pastures at Patricia, Duchess, Rosemary, Tilley, Rolling Hills and Rainier, and I believe they are as well admin-istered as any P.F.R.A. pastures

I still believe these community pastures are not the answer to all our livestock problems. The average, honest-to-God there are a lot of farmers who old, stayed out till 3 a.m. Got are trying to put the cattlemen paddled. Needed it."

I could go on, but it out of business who are incapable of even wintering ten cows. R. Brodie.

Brooks, Alta.

Editor's note: The editorial in question followed a trip through the Special Area Brooks and Empress to Hanna and thence into Saskatchewan.

Case Closed

In Painesville, Ohio, Policeman stockman prefers to develop his Leon Debolt investigated a own herd and improve his herd girl's tearful complaint against by good breeding and ranching her father, wrote his report on practices on his own lease; and the case: "Daughter, 15 years



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This dividend will be paid on or about September 1st, 1950, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Saturday, July 22nd, 1950.

By Order of the Board, D. G. MILLER, Secretary.

July 11th, 1950, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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proper bowel elimination.

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107 Natural 52 Equality gift 167 Earth 54 Citrus fruit 108 To devour goddess 57 To correct 112 Surrounded 169 Japanese 115 Automaton

SOMETIMES our incomes are one of the essentials in the home, and it does not allow us to obtain everything we desire. However, we can always plan to transform some of the furniture in our household, if we have the ability to sew and make new slip-covers. This can be easily done economically, and at the same time artistically, which will not only save the wear on upholstered furni-ture, but will add color and beauty, which is a pleasing factor for we homemakers who live in the country.

Slip-Covers

Covering old furniture with new slip-covers which will harmonize with the drapes and floor-coverings can be made very attractive and with only a small spending outlay, and will make any housewife proud of her own handiwork. When the her own handiwork. job is completed, it is like a new room in the old homestead. and what a satisfaction to think that we made these attractive coverings!

We are not only protecting our furniture from dust, which accumulates during the season when windows and doors are kept open for comfort, but slipcovers look cooler than the reg-ular upholstery, so all in all, they have many uses.

In selecting materials, it is wise to select colors that will blend in with curtains, drapes, carpeting etc., and if these accessories have large designs, it will be better to make plain colored slip-covers, trimmed with contrasting cording or brush edging; but, if both have small designs or very few motifs, or of a plain color, figured material will be more appropriate for the choice of slip-covers.

Materials

When thinking of the quality of materials, we must take into consideration the wear it will receive. Furniture in the bedrooms and upstairs rooms are never used as much, or as hard as living-room furniture, so it is advisable to buy the better quality of material for the most used furniture, in the downstairs rooms.

There are numerous kinds of fabrics that can be used. A few of the popular figured types are cretonne, chintz and linen. Plain materials are rep, sateen and monk's cloth, each of which can be combined with a con-trasting color of welting or brush edging, which will carry out the outline of the piece, as well as adding to the decora-tiveness of the chair or sofa.

Requirements

When buying material for a slip-cover, we must know the correct amount needed for a particular chair. Since each chair has a seat, an inside and outside back, and sometimes inside and outside arms or wings, a loose cushion, borders, etc., it is advisable to measure each part separately at its widest and tongest dimension, allowing ½ inch for seams. If the



New slip-covers will transform old furniture

By ANN BARRETT

chair has a soft seat, allowance material required for a typical also must be made on the seat, inside arms, and inside back for tuck-ins when the seat is pressed down, so that it will prevent it from tearing away from the arms and back. And when specifying, let us remember to list the measurements whether it takes one or two pieces, such as one seat, two arms, etc.

Measuring for striped or patterned materials, require the matching of stripes and designs on both the arms, back, seat, front of chair, etc. Take for instance, if the material has a large floral or conventional pattern, the design must be centred in the back, on the front of the arms, in the seat, etc., and large patterned or wide-striped materials will require more material for the job, because there will be some waste due to the matching of designs and stripes. The procedure for cutting out patterns and stripes is as follows:-

Measure and Cut-

Cut out all the large pieces with centred designs, first.
2. Then cut out the smaller

pieces which do not require a

centred design.

3. Next, if the slip-cover calls for a pleated skirt, cut out enough pieces for this purpose. Although the pieces for the skirt should be cut with the pattern or stripe running the correct way, smaller pieces can be sewed together. The seams can be hidden under the folds in the pleats in the pleats.

4. Now cut out the rear and side cushion border, which may consist of a number of pieces, either cut up or down, or crosswise and sew them together. It is necessary for the front border to match the seat and back.

5. If welt covered with the same material is being used between the seams that join several parts of the slip-cover, cut out pieces for it after all the other parts have been cut to size. After the large cut pieces have been shaped on the furniture, any left over material can be used for the welt.

6. After the material has been cut into the required pieces, as indicated, place them, such as the seat, back, and arms, one at a time, on the various parts of the chair for which they are intended. Wherever it is necessary, pin the piece to the chair to keep it in place to do the cutting, as, for instance, on curves, etc. We are now ready to cut the pieces to fit the chair, allowing ½-inch seam all around.

Estimate Yardage Approximately the amount of

living-room armchair would be 43/4 yds. of 50-inch material, or yds! of 36-inch goods.

Measurements for a davenport with three cushions and a pleated skirt, will require in 50inch material, 10 yards and 8 inches, or 13 yards and 32 inches of 36-inch goods.

It is important that the cushions be cut across the width of the material and each in one piece. The sides and back of the davenport may be cut lengthwise and may be pieced, because these if necessary, because these parts do not show when the cushions are in place.

Easy to Make

Furniture is made in so many different types that no single pattern for a slip-cover could fit all chairs. Therefore, it is necessary to combine directions to fit each type and size of chair to be covered, so that we will be able to turn out a neat snug-fitting, well-tailored slipcover for any chair in the house.

The easiest way to make the various parts is to fit and sew them together, such as first, sew together the seat and the front border. Then fit the inside border, the inside arms with panels, and the inside back together. Now, fit and sew the outside arms and outside back, and join these parts to the inside arms and panels, and inside back.

Now complete the cover by attaching the skirt all the way around the bottom of it. But before the skirt is attached to the slip-cover, it should be pressed, especially if it is pleated: Joining these parts as directed, will facilitate its handling when sewing on the sewing-machine.

Seams

Regardless of whether a slipcover is made to protect a new piece of furniture against wear and tear, or from fading, or to cover up old, worn upholstery, seams always play an import-

ant part. And among the various kinds of seams are welt, or those finished with brush edging, which when inserted between the seams of contrasting

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AUGUST is a month of gold. Gold in the fields of grain. Gold in the sunflowers; in the goldenrod marching in the dust of the roadsides. Gold in the sheen of the bronzed bumblebees sipping nectar here and there. There is the flit and flutter of orange and yellow butter-flies; chaff-filled dust makes a gilded haze at noon and screens the bright, burning skies. The golden disk of moon rises in the deep, dark sky, glowing like a rick afire. Astronomical facts state that the moon is a small, cold sphere of rock, airless, jagged and dead. But who can







look on this butter-gold harvest moon as an astronomical fact?

I look on August as our tropical month. Heat shimmers,
dances in a haze, nights are
breathless, and all so still, so
still! It is the month of ripening. The year is two-thirds on
its way, and eight months have
gone into the making of harvest
—the long rest of winter, the
melting snows and rains of

spring, the summer sunshine and heat of August. The first day of August, Lammas, probably derived from "loaf-mass," was the great pagan festival of thanksgiving for harvest. For many years a loaf of bread was symbolic of first-fruit offerings in churches on the first Sunday in August. On a warm night the fragrance of ripe grain is like that of newlybaked bread just lifted from the oven.

There are August lights, too. Fireflies twinkling in the grass, glow-worms peeping from leafy shelters, and shooting-stars or meteors flying down like celes-tial torches. [No flying saucers, please!] The constellation of Perseus through which we move in August is the central radiating point for the Perseids, a mass of meteors at either end of the large constellation, but travelling in their own orbit, and which now are visible after midnight, in all their glory. These meteors, or shooting-stars, consist of fragments of stellar elements that have burned themselves out in the sky, consumed by the supreme heat of friction, and which then break off from their orbit and fly through space in a dying flash of light. These phenomena make August a good month

for star-gazing.

It is also a busy month for insect life. Crickets have become more strident and monotonous day by day prophesying wearisome insects! Grasshoppers and gnats jump and wheel and chirp in the sunshine. Ghostly moth-wings whirr in the darkness. Beetles creak along in the fallen leaves and debris. As if to make the most of remaining summer days, big velvety bees concentrate on bright goldenrod and pale asters. Considerable honey flows from both. The rules of life for a bee are better regulated than any achieved by man. It eats and works when and how it pleases. It crawls into a cell, or hangs on a comb and sleeps when weary. No bee ever amasses anything for himself that other bees cannot have on the same terms. Its life is endless repetition, the very thought of which brings a great weari-

Summer is passing. She has not gone yet, but is about to ring her curfew. The grain stands waiting for the Juggernaut, and methinks sadly, it will be a brief, sharp operation.

Next time you break the stem of one of your favorite plants, bind the sections together with cellulose tape. If done in time, the break will heal, restoring the plant to its original healthy condition.





Kraft Furs Ltd. will have one of their salesmen call on you with a selection of the fine furs you are interested in . . . All you need do is fill in and mail the coupon below.

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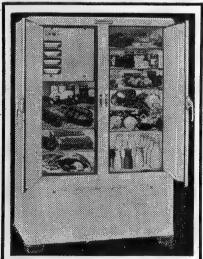


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Grooming our rooms for gracious living

By EVELYN THOMPSON

A large group of very interested farm women spent an enjoyable afternoon's session on Tuesday, 18th, during Farm Women's Week, held at the Vermilion School of Agriculture from July 17th to 21st, inclusive.

Guest speaker for the afternoon was Miss Caroline Judson of the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Alberta. "Grooming Our Rooms For Gracious Living" was the topic for her address.

While plaster and paint, she stated, are most serviceable for walls, other types of finishes, such as paint or enamel over wallboard, are less expensive and quite suitable. Wallpaper has become more popular since a solution has been discovered for making wallpaper wash-

(Continued from page 25)

color add to the attractiveness of the slip-covers.

The first step in making a welt-seam is to cut strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide of the same material as the slip-cover, or of contrasting plain sateen. After enough strips have been cut and sewed together for all the seams, insert and sew a cord into the full length of the strips. This covered cord is called the "welt".

Bias

If the material has narrow or pin stripes, the best results are obtained by cutting the stripes on the bias. If cut this way it will not be necessary to match the stripes with the rest of the slip-cover, and at the same time will add to the attractiveness of the chair.

When one does not want the bother of making the welting, there is welting-cord in a variety of colors in the home-furnishing departments of all stores, which has been sewed together ready to be inserted and sewed between seams.

In the seams which are tucked in around the seat, it is better to make French seams for durability. This is made by first sewing the material together on the wrong side, trimming the seam, then resewing the seam on the right side ¼ inch from the edge, and it is important to use the right color of thread to match the material.

Openings

When slip-covers are to be slipped off and on during house-cleaning time, it will be necessary to make them with an opening closed with snap-fasteners, or snug-fitting with a zipper. The opening will be made at the most inconspicuous part, preferably at one of the rear side edges. You can also sew up the opening by hand with long invisible stitches.

able, this solution now being available at hardware stores.

Grease spots may be removed from wallpaper by placing an ordinary ink blotter over the spot, then passing a warm iron over the surface of the blotter. An art gum eraser will serve to remove small spots of dirt, etc.

Floor finishes listed included varnish, oil and wax, paint, enamel, or many of the floor coverings — linoleum, tile, etc., now on the market.

To remove wax before painting, wash the surface with hot soapy water, then wipe over well with a cloth moistened with turpentine.

If rugs are used, the new absorbent powders for dry-cleaning are very good, Cornmeal, rubbed in dry, then swept off with a whisk or soft brush, will serve the same purpose.

If scatter rugs are used on a plain floor surface, they should be placed in front of the larger pieces of furniture, and not centering the floor. Rubber jar rings, sewed under each corner, and one in the center of scatter rugs, will keep them from slipping.

Room arrangement is of prime importance, and should be carried out for convenience and for effect desired. Large pieces of furniture should be placed squarely back against the walls. Overcrowding is to be avoided, as it gives the room a "cluttered" feeling, and makes it appear smaller.

An inexpensive furniture polish is made by adding 3 table-spoons of boiled linseed oil and 1 tablespoon of turpentine to 1 quart of boiling water. Mix well and bottle. Moisten a soft cloth with the polish, apply to furniture or woodwork, then polish with a soft cloth.

Drapes should be styled to suit windows. If walls are plain, drapes should be printed, and patterned material should be used in upholstery on chairs, chesterfield, etc. If wall treatment is striped, printed drapes may be used, this being the only exception.

Color in drapes, furniture, and rugs, should harmonize, or contrast.

Pictures should be hung flat against the wall, at average eye-level. Frames should be suited to the picture. Wires attached to each upper corner of the picture and parallel to each other, are the safest and most artistic manner of hanging. The wires should be hung from the molding, using the curved hooks obtainable for the purpose.

Cleanliness and tidiness, are most essential. Magazines piled neatly, pictures hung straight, cushions plump, flowers fresh—these are the details which make or mar the impression of gracious living.

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Good Home. Good Wages.

Must be fond of children.
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Stains on furniture, rugs and elothing are easier to clean if they have not dried. To speed removal make a chart listing various types of stains and how to remove them, and tape it to a closet wall.

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LET'S ASK AUNT SAL

The forecast's warm and warmer . .

And yet there's work to do;

But still a letter to Aunt Sal.

Will bring back help for 2/024.

IN the six months that I've been handling this question and answer department I've never had such an influx of mail as came to my desk the past month. The letters really covered a lot of territory all the way from what to name the prospective twins to how to rid the garden of ants! In between there was a host of questions dealing with more ordinary problems, such as quoted below.

Question: I always seem to have trouble with the meringues on my cream pies." you suggest any new help .-(Mrs. M. R., Turin, Alta.)

Answer: Have the pie filling cool before topping it with the meringue. Be sure to have it touching the crust for it must be "anchored". When adding the sugar do so gradually . . . After also add a little salt. baking leave it in cooling oven with door open for short time. Don't transfer it to frig. until it is cool. Don't let it stand in a draft until it is cold.

Question: I would like to know the recipe for the salad dressing put out by the Kraft Co. called Miracle Whip.—(Mrs. P. R., Kitscoty, Alta.)

Answer: This is a commercial secret that I'm sure none of us can learn, but here is a recipe you can concoct yourself that tastes quite a lot like it, and requires little effort to preMayonnaise

1 can sweetened condensed milk, 1 tblsp. sugar, ½ tsp. paprika, ½ tsp. salt, ½ tsp. dry mustard, 3 tblsp. vinegar. Add all of these together and beat well then gradually add 1½ cups salad oil. (Two raw eggs may be added before oil, but they are not included in cricin they are not included in original recipe.)

Question: I would like to know how to clean my brother's When I wash them in water and soap flakes they become limp. — (Miss R. A. W., Courval, Sask.)

Answer: I hate to advise gasoline because some are so care-less with the stuff. But I use high-test gas for my husband's ties. Go away out in the yard and dip them gently up and down...don't rub to create friction. Or how about sending them to the dry cleaner's? I tuck in a few every time I send some garments. They generally charge about ten cents each.

Question: I don't know whether this is in your line or not, but how can I get rid of ants in the garden? They have really overrun the place and are now coming into the house.—
(Mrs. I. B., Blairmore, Alta.)

Answer: I'm no great shakes as a gardener and do not feel qualified to handle this properly ... but I've been reading a lot about this both in my household bulletins and in other farm publications and there seems very little new on the question. Carbolic acid is advised in some cases ... also boiling water, etc. I wrote Mrs. B and advis d her to consult her nearest Dom. Experi-mental Station. The experts there are ready and able to help.

Question: Can you tell me where I can purchase needles for my knitting machine? (that was a question we quoted a few months back).

Three Answer: addresses have come in which I am quoting below. I wish to thank the kind friends who sent these in. The Torrinton Co., Bedford, Que.; The T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg, Man.; The Bellhouse, 1446 W. 8th, Vancouver, B.C.

Question: I have a knitting machine that I will sell for \$5. It has 85 long needles and 42 ribber needles. (Mr. Joe Burkholder, Tofield, Alta.)

Answer: This letter does not actually belong in this column as it should be in the advertising dept. (don't you agree?), but the Ed. handed it on to me as it seemed to link up so well with the question immediately preceding it. Note: Correspond directly with Mr. Burkholder re this, please do NOT write me about it.

Question: I have tried out all the recipes that you've given us in your column and liked them all but there is one recipe that has given me some trouble and that is the CHIFFON CAKE.

There is a tough layer forms in the bottom. Why is this? (Mrs. F. G., Bateman, Sask.)

Answer: I wonder if some of the rest of you who have tried out this recipe have advice to offer this lady. I wrote her personally checking over the recipe and directions with her. I had tested this recipe in my own kitchen and I have just an old style range and I had good luck I would appreciate hearing from some of you cakebakers!

Question: Could you help me to find a recipe for chocolate cake with mashed potatoes in it? It also had raisins and choped nuts. (Mrs. L. M. E.,

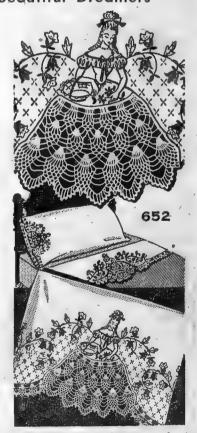
Lethbridge, Alta.)

Answer: : I knew of one lady who was a super-cook at cakes and she declared she added mashed potatoes to all her cakes but she wasn't one who tossed her recipes out willy-nilly so no one else learned her secret. In a very old cook book I did find this recipe for chocolate cake with mashed potatoes. It is called:

Caramel Potato Cake
½ cup butter, I cup sugar, 2
eggs, ½ cup milk, ½ cup hot riced potatoes, 1 cup flour, 2 tsps. baking powder, ½ tsp. cinnamon, ½ tsp. cloves, ½ tsp. nutmeg, ½ cup grated chocolate,

(Continued on page, 29)

Beautiful Dreamers



WANT some dreamy sheets, pillowslips, other linens? This pattern makes them easy to have. Easy embroidery, pineapple crochet! New beauty for linens! Pattern 652: transfer, two 7% x 15, one 9 x 201/2-in, motifs; crochet directions.

Improved pattern makes crochet and knitting so simple with its charts, photos and concise directions.

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to Farm and Ranch Review, Needlecraft Dept., Calgary, Alta. Print plainly PATTERN NUM-BER, your NAME and ADDRESS.



floured nuts last.

Bake in a deep cake pan that has been greased and floured every good wish, in moderate oven 55 minutes.

with the banana icing was sim-

ply yummy I thought.
I'd like to say that this banana icing came out of the cook book put out by Hanna United Church ladies. (I mentioned this book before and the Secretary, Mrs. Marjorie Argue, P.O. Box 272, Hanna, writes me there are still some copies left. She also said that 40 of you Farm and Ranch Review readers sent in for this book. think it is a dilly for \$1.00. And now for this fine icing.)

Banana Icing Break up a good-sized ban-ana into small bits and add one cup granulated sugar and one egg white, pinch of salt and ½ tsp. cream of tartar. Beat all together with a fork for 20 minutes. Takes a good strong arm for this, but I think your efforts will be rewarded.

Because of the great increase in mail directed to this department this past month I have omitted my other column this time, but I hope you won't mind too much and will enjoy the recipes I've given you above.

The Dishpan Philosopher

I FIND it hard to take it in — that August, which we now begin, leaves us but four more months to spend before the year comes to an end. As usual we will not get through one-half the things we meant to do. The daily chores—at least with me! — seem to leave less and less time free to watch the world and keep in touch with all its wars and strikes and such. sometimes think I should explore what's going on and do lots more to help things out, but here I am, in August, busy making jam. And EVERY month brings round some task escape from which I cannot ask.

Well, folks who cook and bake, I guess, are very useful none-the-less, for certainly the urge to eat in our day won't be obsolete. But I am wishful, I'll admit, that years would just slow down a bit.

(Continued from page 28)

As I type this I have my suit

1/2 cup chopped nut meats. (No coat on all ready to leave on my
raisins were mentioned, but I holidays for two wonderful
fancy it would be about 1/2 cup weeks at the coast. My husof them, too). You add the hot band and I are flying and we riced potatoes right after the are taking our wee grand-butter, sugar — egg mixture is daughter, Frances, with us. I thoroughly mixed. Mix well be-think the best part of the trip fere adding sifted dry ingredi- will be to see the wonder of it ents alternately with milk. Add all reflected in her eager child-

Bye bye for now . . . and

Aunt Sal.

Fudge frosting was suggest- NOTE:—All readers are in-ed for this but the day I tested vited to send in their homeed for this but the day I tested vited to send in their nomethis I wanted to also try out a making queries to Aunt Sal. new icing recipe, too, so com- Just address your letters to bined the two and made BAN- AUNT SAL, in care of FARM ANA ICING. The chocolate — AND RANCH REVIEW, CALspicy taste of the cake topped GARY, ALTA. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. There is no charge for this service.

RECIPES

APPLE DESSERT

6 red apples

cups sauce (see below)

6 teaspoons apple or other red ielly

3 egg whites

¼ cup sugar

Core apples and prick skins. Bake in a casserole in a moderate oven, 350°F., until tender. Pour sauce over and around apples. Top each apple with meringue made from the stiffly beaten egg whites and sugar. nish each apple with a spoonful of jelly and oven-poach in a moderately slow oven, 350°P., until meringue is delicately browned. Serve hot or cold. Yield: six servings.

- 3 tablespoons sugar Pinch of salt
- cup milk
- 3 egg yolks ½ cup milk
- ½ teaspoon vanilla

Mix sugar, salt and 1 cup milk. Heat in double boiler. Beat egg yolks with ½ cup milk. Add slowly to hot milk. Cook, stirring constantly, about 8 minutes or until the mixture coats a spoon. Remove from heat, add flavouring and use as directed above.

TOMATO MEAT LOAF

- 1/2 cup chopped onion
 - tablespoon butter
- pound ground veal
- pound ground pork
- pound ground beef
- teaspoon salt
- teaspoon pepper tablespoons chopped parsley
- 1 10-ounce tin condensed tomato soup
- 2 eggs, slightly beaten 2½ cups soft bread crumbs
- ¼ cup water

Heat oven to 350° F. (moderate). Cook onion in butter until soft; combine with meats. Add salt, pepper, parsley, ½ tin of tomato soup, eggs and bread crumbs. Shape meat into a loaf about 9 x 5 x 2 inches; bake at 350° F. for 1 - 11/4 hours. Combine remaining soup with water; pour over meat loaf during last 15 minutes of cooking. Let stand 5 minutes before Makes 8 servings.

For the menu with the meat loaf it is suggested to serve baked potatoes, peas and carrots, celery sticks cherry upside-down cake, milk and coffee or tea.

Try to avoid emotional upsets at mealtime — such upsets tend to upset digestion.



Luscious Butterfly Buns

Treats like these come easy now—with speedy new DRY Yeast

If you bake at home - your yeast problems are ended! Never again find yourself out of yeast because it spoils so quickly. Never again worry if your yeast is fresh enough. This new fast-acting Dry Yeast keeps full strength in the cupboard -right till the moment you need it. No refrigeration needed!

It's the new Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast! The modern form of Fleischmann's Yeast, relied on by three generations of Canadian women. No change in your recipes -just substitute one package of Fleischmann's new Dry Yeast for each cake of old-style yeast. Order a month's supply of Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast.

- BUTTERFLY BUNS

(Makes 20 Buns)

% cup milk
% cup granulated sug
1½ teaspoons salt

1/2 cup shortening
Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm. In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

½ cup lukewarm water 1 teaspoon granulated sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes. THEN stir well: stir in cooled milk mixture and

1 well-beaten egg

Stir in 2 cups once-sifted broad flour and beat until smooth; work in 21/2 cups once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught and let rise until doubled in bulk. While dough is rising, combine

1/2 cup brown sugar (lightly pressed down)
11/2 teaspoons ground cliniamon
1/2 cup washed and dried seedless raisins

1/4 cup chopped candied peels Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Roll each piece into an oblong 24 inches long and 71/2 inches wide; loosen dough. Spread each oblong with

2 tablespoons soft butter o

and sprinkle with the raisin mixture. Beginning at the long edges, roll each side up to the centre, jelly-roll fashion. Flatten slightly and cut each strip crosswise into 10 pieces. Using a lightly-floured handle of a knife, make a deep crease in the centre of each bun, parallel to the cut sides. Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheets. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, about 18 minutes. If desired, cool and spread with confectioners' icing.





The stubborn Koreans and their cantankerous ponies

(From Time Magazine)

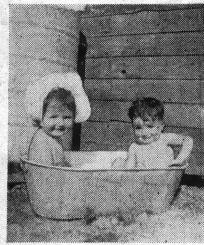
EARLY in Korean history, white clothing was adopted as a sign of mourning for the death of a king or a close relative. Kings seldom lived long in ancient Korea, and the populace was required to mourn each royal death for 30 years. So over the centuries Korean men adopted as regular daily dress gowns of white cotton over baggy white trousers. Soon after the beginning of Japanese rule in 1910, a statistically minded Japanese esti-mated that Korean women mated that Korean women spent three billion hours a year washing white clothes, and voiced the suspicion that Korand ean peasants worked less than Japanese because they were afraid of getting their white clothes dirty.

The bustling Japanese quickly launched a campaign to get Korean men to wear dark clothes. It failed. The Japanese also tried to get the Koreans to save fuel by feeding raw food to farm animals, but Korean farm wives went right on cooking meals for bullocks and ponies.

Foreigners have sometimes

called the Koreans "otherwise-minded," accusing them of contrariness and a constitutional dislike for authority. Even the ponies are "otherwise-minded" in Korea. Though prized for their ability to carry 160- to 200-lb. loads 30 miles a day through mountain passes, they are probably the least equable

Prize Picture



Katherine and Kenneth Sastaunik of Melville, don't have much trouble cooling off these hot days. Mrs. Gertrude Tank sent along this pic-

beasts of burden in the world. Wrote one western visitor to Korea: "They are most desperate fighters, squealing and trumpeting on all occasions, attacking every pony they meet on the road . . . and in their fury ignoring their loads which are often smashed to pieces. At the inn stables they are not only chained down to the troughs by chains short enough to prevent them from raising their heads, but are partially slung at night to the heavy beams of the roof. Even under these restricted circumstances, their cordial hatred finds vent in hyena-like yells, abortive snaps, and at-tempts to swing their hind legs round."

The Korean, like his horse, has had same hard treatment from his own kings and from the Japanese conqueror. Like his horse, the Korean has never stopped snapping and kicking.

Prehistoric Wheat

SMALL quantity of wheat stored away 25 centuries ago and still in good condition is reported from Great Britain. The discovery was made in the county of Sussex by members of the Brighton archaeological ex-

51. No platform around pump.

52. Hose of fruit spray between man's legs liable to trip

53. Spraying trees after they have born fruit.

54. No guard rail on wind-

55. No braces on power plant of windmill.

56. No lightning rods on farm

57. No guards on wheels of

58. Seat missing from trac-

59. Seat support on mower broken and inadequately repaired with wire.

60. Doubletree kingpin about to come out of mower.

61. No guards on gears of

62. Reins dropped between horses attached to mower.

pedition. It was among other relics excavated on a farm-site dating back to the Bronze Age. The grain, weighing 11½ pounds, was found in a storage pit sunk in the floor. A sample has been sent to Denmark for examination by an international expert on prehistoric crops. He may be able not only to identify the species of wheat but also to indicate the types of weeds and other plants which grew in south Britain during the Bronze

Excavation work on this pre-historic farm-site will continue for another three years. This British home antedates by half a century the founding of Rome.

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Regina Electric Hatcheries

Answers to the safety quiz

1. Failure to stop tractor when oiling.

2. Sloppy sleeves around machinery.

3. Unguarded saw.

4. Careless handling of log, endangering thumb.

5. Unbuttoned sleeves near

6. Broken legs and supports on saw table.

7. Man at saw sharp tools in pocket. saw carrying

8. Double blade axe left unguarded.

9. Axe with broken handle. 10. Sharp pointed hay fork on house.

ground. 11. Boy playing around water tank.

12. Unsanitary mudhole around tank -- leaky water trough.

13. Unsanitary condition of well.

14. Working in front of is tripping hazard. mower

15. Horses unprotected from wind. flies.

16. Pick left sticking in low. ground.

17. Broken handle on pick.

18. Man overlifting.

19. Shovel presents tripping hazard.

20. Boy riding on tractor. 21. Turning sharply at high

speed with tractor. 22. Harrowing with tractor

rear wheels in narrow position.
23. Tractor driver not watching where he is going.

24. Child riding on harrow. 25. Failure to lead bull with a staff.

26. Broken fence.

27. Trees create blind entrance to highway.

28. Dangling electric wire over driveway.

29. Tree chopper let tree fall

wrong way.
30. Tree chopper's axe caught in tree because he is standing incorrectly.

31. Unsafe windmill could buildings. fall on someone.

32. Pail resting on platform tractor. of windmill may fall off

33. Stovepipe in window of tor.

34. Upturned rake near

35. Smoking in haymow.

36. Door of haymow may fall on someone.

electric wiring 37. Faulty near barn.

38. Nails in board on ground. 39. Broken ladder.

40. Broken wheel on ground

41. Spraying against the

42. Chimney on house too

43. Rickety barn - roof sagging and whole barn in disre-

44. Barn stall in disrepair. 45. Ladder leaning against rotten barn roof.

46. Man in haymow too near opening - may fall out.

47. Manure pile poorly placed in front of barn. 48. No safety blocks on saw-

tractor wheels. 49. Smooth patch on outside

of tractor tire-tread. 50. Pump not braced.



REMEMBER:

Ship only healthy, well-finished birds. Don't overcrowd birds in the crates. Broilers should weigh not less than 2½ pounds live weight for best results.

ALBERTA POULTRY

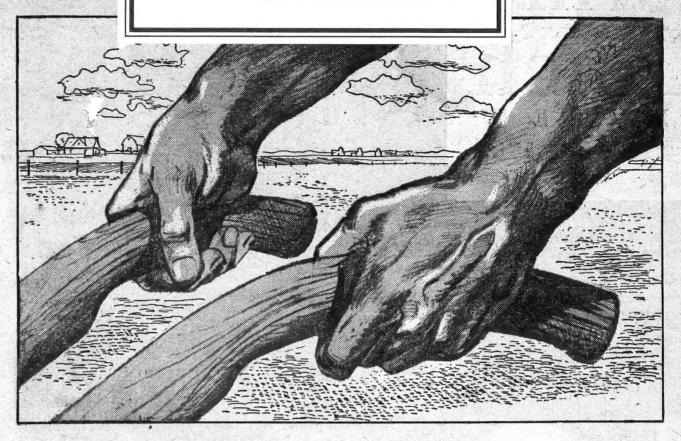
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With faith in the future men and women work more eagerly. They know their individual initiative and enterprise will produce its worthwhile reward. The thousands of well established farms throughout Alberta justify this faith. They also justify the system of Free En-

terprise which makes them possible. These farms today belong to free men and women. But they will remain so only as long as men and women treasure the right to dream, to hope and to plan; and only as long as you and your neighbors value the privilege that enables your individual enterprise to make your dreams, hopes and plans come true.

Calgary Power Ltd., with its many shareholders, has pioneered with you in building Alberta. Sharing your faith in Alberta's future, Calgary Power plans and builds for the years ahead.

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